

ARMY



NAVY

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SEA AND AIR

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
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ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS... \$4.00
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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

This for the Navy football team: General MacArthur is paying a magnificent tribute to your resourcefulness, fine defense, and unbreakable spirit. "The Navy lost the game, it is true," he observed, "but they lost nothing else and earned the enthusiastic admiration of all who saw them play." Watch out for Navy next year!

Speaking of team work, the two Services are cooperating as never before to obtain cancellation of the pay cut and repeal of the pay freeze. More than this, they are working together to secure proper revision of the pay schedules. The rising cost of living and the static condition of service pay calls for early legislation. Let's hope there will be no hesitation on the part of Congress.

Thank heavens the Army is going to be cleaned up. General MacArthur has secured ten million dollars for putting all buildings and reservations in good order. That expenditure plus the beginning of the housing program will mean better living conditions for the Army. We need them.

With loyal acceptance of the President's orders, Admiral Standley will take over and operate the Coast Guard when and if the direction is given. But the Navy realizes that law enforcement is a separate and distinct function and has no relation to National Defense. The President should further consider this proposal.

Convoy protection maneuvers by the British Navy has demonstrated anew that "to make our trade secure," to quote the British Admiralty report, "we must have cruisers in numbers sufficient always to be where wanted and strong enough to fight an enemy." Take that lesson to heart, America!

The selection board for promotion of Captains to Rear Admirals is assembling in Washington. Look out for selections from the lower part of the list, at least that is the rumor circulating. And some of those passed over last year are said to have a good chance. Well, we'll know soon.

More and more responsibility is to be placed upon Reserve Officers in connection with the CCC movement. Gradually officers of the Regular Establishment are to be returned to their duties with the Army. So it should be. The Reserves will have training which will be invaluable for emergency.

And, in connection with the CCC, the President has announced he will ask Congress to authorize their continuance for another year beyond April. From a National Defense point of view, the material which is being fashioned in citizenship by the Services will be valuable.

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General MacArthur Pins Journal Medals on CCC Winners; Receives Award From General Pershing



General John J. Pershing pinning the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Gold Medal on General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff. The presentation took place at a luncheon given by the JOURNAL following the ceremony in which General MacArthur decorated the nine commanders of the CCC companies selected as outstanding.

Honor and praise were bestowed Thanksgiving Day upon the nine officers of the Army and Marine Corps who commanded outstanding CCC companies.

In the presence of high officers of the Army and officials of the Emergency Conservation Work organization, wives, parents and friends, General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, pinned upon their breasts the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL gold medals for their achievement. Later, at a luncheon given by the JOURNAL, their efficiency, loyalty and devotion to duty were the subjects of laudations from General John J. Pershing, General MacArthur and Mr. Charles H. Taylor, assistant director of Emergency Conservation Works, before a distinguished assemblage of guests.

An unannounced feature of the day was the presentation by General Pershing of an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Gold Medal to General MacArthur in recognition of his outstanding service.

The presentation of the medals to the nine commanders took place in the ante room of the Secretary of War's office at 12:15 o'clock. It was simple and impressive. Capt. T. J. Davis, aide-de-camp to General MacArthur, called off the names of the winners and formed them in a line across the office. General MacArthur entered and facing the men

said, "I have just issued an order which will be of interest to those gathered here," and then reading:

"War Department,
November 30, 1933.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 12

"For especially meritorious service in administration of units of the Civilian Conservation Corps the following named officers are cited to the Order of the Day. To each of them is awarded a gold medal, provided through the generosity and public-spirited interest of John Callan O'Laughlin, Publisher of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for commanding the companies of the Civilian Conservation Corps that, between April 1 and September 1, 1933, were adjudged the highest in their respective Corps Areas in appearance, conduct and efficiency.

"Major Hermann C. Dempewolf, Inf, USA, Second Corps Area.

"Major Alexander N. Stark, jr., Inf, USA, Fourth Corps Area.

"Captain Charles W. Mays, FA, USA, Fifth Corps Area.

"Captain John P. Crehan, FA, USA, Sixth Corps Area.

"Captain Thomas N. Stark, Inf, USA, Ninth Corps Area.

"Captain Harry W. Bacon, USMC, First Corps Area.

(Continued on Next Page)

Chief of Staff Warns Nation of Army's State

Touching on every phase of service importance, the annual report of General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, was made public this week.

In plain language the Chief of Staff warns the nation that the American Army is below the danger line both in strength and efficiency. It concludes with a strong recommendation for the rectification of this condition.

The report sets forth the Army's minimum needs in personnel and training opportunity, including:

For the National Guard: Maintenance of not less than its existing strength, with 48 drill periods and two weeks' active training annually.

For the Organized Reserve: 120,000 officers, with two weeks' active training for at least 80,000 of them annually.

For the Regular Army: Enlisted strength of 165,000 with adequate opportunity for practical field training.

For the ROTC and CMTC: Support of programs equivalent to those carried out under the 1932 authorizations.

Urgent recommendation is made for correction of the present pay and promotion situations and urges the repeal of the pay freeze.

The report gives a brief story of the Army's connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps project. It describes the mobilization up until the end of the fiscal year and refers to some of the difficulties that had to be overcome. The Chief of Staff states that in speed, efficiency and economy the 1933 mobilization was incomparably a greater success than was the recruiting campaign in the spring of 1917. For this there are several reasons, chief of which are the facts that the American Army has a greater number of professional officers than it had before the World War; it has a dependable and reasonably efficient body of Reserve officers, and has developed comprehensive plans applicable to emergency mobilization.

The task of administering the CCC project has taken away from essential military activities a great number of officers and enlisted men. General MacArthur states that training for both the Regular Army and the civilian components has suffered and lists the considerations that led the War Department to recommend the utilization of a greater number of Reserve officers on CCC activities. The most important of these considerations the report says, is the necessity for releasing Regulars for the performance of vital military responsibilities.

Under the heading "The Four-Army Plan," a section is given over to a description of certain revisions of the higher tactical organization of the Army. The Four-Army Plan divides the United States into four great areas, conforming to natural defensive regions. All existing military units in each area are grouped tactically into an army and placed under the tactical control of a single commander. The initial objective in event of a major emergency will be to prepare each army for combat as

(Please turn to Page 271)

Newspaper Editors Commend Plan for Steady Naval Ship Replacements

Public reaction to the proposal that Congress provide for regular annual replacement of naval vessels has been distinctly favorable. Practically every newspaper commenting on the proposal has commended it.

States the *Washington Post*:

"The Navy Department is reported to be considering the advisability of recommending the adoption by the Congress of a resolution which would commit the Government to a definite program of naval construction over a period of years. The primary purpose of such a program would be to provide for the replacement of obsolete vessels and for keeping the Navy close to the maximum strength authorized in existing treaties. . . .

"It is not economical to build a large number of vessels in a short period and then allow construction to lag again. Such a practice not only requires the maintenance of extensive shipbuilding facilities which are used only part of the time, but imposes an uneven burden of taxation and causes unwise fluctuations in the strength of the Navy.

"Some naval authorities contend that additional ships should be constructed before a replacement building schedule is established. But that does not alter the desirability of having a naval policy with respect to construction which can be systematically followed. It is difficult to defend a policy of alternating weakness and strength in National defense."

"Under this plan," declares the *Columbus, Ohio, State Journal*, "our naval appropriations would be rather fixed and steady. Only as the navy was expanded would the budget covering it have to be increased. It has points of merit which should attract Congress to favorable consideration and line up the country in its support.

"Our navy is our first line of defense. Without it, or with one too weak for the purpose of defensive fighting, we are unprotected from the sea. Our coast line is too long, our foreign commerce too valuable and the security of the country too vital to permit of halfway measures. The annual amortization plan is a sane, economical way of keeping the navy ready for any emergency and subject to full fighting strength on short notice."

"The up and down history of naval construction in the United States is in itself sufficient argument for the proposal advanced by the Navy Department to

recommend to Congress the adoption of a uniform annual construction program spread over a period of years," states the *Newport News, Va., Times-Herald*. "Our naval construction has been done in waves as different schools of political thought dominated Washington. The feverish activity of the war period was succeeded by almost an abhorrence of naval construction and the wasteful scrapping of hulls laid down prior to the Washington naval arms limitation treaty. . . .

"Such procedure is not good business, measured in the terms of the business world. It is uneconomical. It does not provide for the maintenance of a uniform staff of men in our shipyards who are familiar with naval construction or a uniform number of modern ships. The natural progress of naval and even of private construction is to make each ship a bit better than its predecessor and that can be done only by a sustained program, not by a construction policy that moves in fits and starts. There is more good business in the Navy Department's suggestion of uniform appropriations to take care of depreciation and constitute a replacement fund. Well managed businesses set up depreciation reserves for the purpose of replacing outworn plants and equipment, or regularly charge off depreciation from assets."

"Several foreign navies have used this system," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. "It would be a desirable method and would prove successful if this Government would fix upon a definite policy in this and all other directions with regard to the navy and stick to it.

"The obvious difficulty lies in the fact that changing Congresses do not want to stick to it. That seems insuperable at first sight. But a steady American public opinion in favor, not of a huge navy, but of one consistently adequate, would overcome it."

"Common sense seems to be creeping into the government, judging from the proposed naval replacement plan to be recommended to Congress this winter," states the *Uniontown, Pa., News-Standard*.

"This businesslike way of maintaining our naval strength, once the Roosevelt administration brings it up to parity with Great Britain, sounds good to true Americans. This program would insure steady upkeep of the navy rather than a succession of sporadic stops and starts in construction programs. And it would be applying to national defense a little touch of business sense that is refreshing."

Journal Medals Presented (Continued from First Page)

"Captain Frank LaRue, Inf, USA, First Corps Area.

"Captain Fred B. Waters, CAC, USA, Third Corps Area.

"Captain Herman J. Crigger, FA, USA, Seventh Corps Area.

"By order of the Secretary of War."

"It gives me great pleasure," the General continued, "to present these awards which for all eyes and all times will be recognized everywhere as the outward symbol of the loyalty, efficiency and devotion with which you have served the United States of America."

Then he stepped over to the first officer, Major Dempewolf, and started pinning on the medals which were handed to him by his aide as he reached each officer. Each one he personally congratulated and shook hands with. To Major Stark he said, "I served with your father." To Captain Stark he said, "I served with your father, I just pinned a medal on your brother, you Starks are outstanding." Pinning the medal on Captain Bacon he said, "It's especially nice to find a Marine with us again."

Then followed a barrage of flashlights as the news camera men took the situation in hand with "You stand here" and "Let's take that again," while an admiring audience of wives, parents, friends and distinguished guests looked on.

Congratulations, hand shaking and

general expressions of approval followed. General MacArthur walked over and congratulated Mrs. Stark, widow of Col. Alexander N. Stark, MC, USA, and mother of two of the men decorated.

The luncheon at the Carlton Hotel preceded by a short reception and renewal of acquaintances followed immediately, starting at one o'clock.

Col. Julian E. Yates, Chief of Chaplains of the Army, asked the blessing.

The menu for the luncheon was: fruit cocktail, consommé Bellevue, breast of chicken on Virginia ham, new peas, potatoes Parisienne, hearts of lettuce, Russian dressing, vanilla ice cream, hot chocolate sauce, demi tasse, and cigars.

At the conclusion of the meal, John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, who presided, offered a toast:

"Particularly on an occasion such as this we have but one toast. I ask you to rise and pledge the President of the United States."

Then Mr. O'Laughlin continued, "General Pershing, General MacArthur, Admiral Standley, Mr. Taylor, winners of the Emergency Conservation competition, and gentlemen:

"When the President of the United States appears in public, because of his high office and his personal fame and because words would be superfluous, the announcement of his presence to the audience is confined to two words: 'The President.' So anywhere and everywhere and especially in a gathering like this, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the achievement, the honor and the glory won for America—they are symbolized in his name. I have the honor to present you to our first distinguished speaker, General Pershing."

General Pershing said: "Colonel O'Laughlin, General MacArthur, Admiral Standley, Mr. Taylor, gentlemen:

"The men who have succeeded in competition against all others in the honor of having been selected for the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* medals are to be congratulated. There are one of these men for each Corps Area. That means that each one was in competition with about 500 other camps. You are to be congratulated on your achievement.

"I am especially gratified to congratulate you because you have all had service in the World War. You have ably demonstrated by your ability in the CCC camps that you are ready. You are now preparing yourselves for another emergency if it ever arises—which we all hope will not be the case.

"This accomplishment has again demonstrated the high state of efficiency of

the Army for any task that is given it. Truly the Army is to be congratulated.

"Also I want to congratulate Mr. Taylor and his organization. The Army did not seek the task but it was glad of the opportunity to do its part. The cooperation has been advantageous on both sides. The young men in these camps have benefited tremendously and will go back to their homes better citizens. The opportunity they have had of training under Army officers and learning to some extent the meaning of discipline is of inestimable value to them, and it may prove of value to the nation in an emergency.

"These remarks are merely an introduction to what I have to say. I have been requested to speak of a matter and have been leading up to it. Colonel O'Laughlin who had the foresight and patriotism to make these awards possible, is to be congratulated. It has contributed much to the effectiveness of the work.

"In matters of this kind, there is usually to be found one man whose leadership has made the whole thing a success. Our thoughts turn to General MacArthur.

"General MacArthur, you will recall our first meeting after your graduation from West Point. I felt then that there was a tie between us, other than the usual one, in that you as a first classman at the Academy had been first captain of the Regiment, and I had had the same honor myself.

"The entire CCC movement has received inspiration from you. As the spokesman of the War Department and an independent thinker in your own right, you are to be congratulated for making the project a success.

"It was to be foreseen that success would accompany your efforts. I have followed your career since that day when we first met in your father's office in Washington years ago. You distinguished yourself as chief of staff of the 42nd Division during the World War and as a brigade and division commander and were decorated for your deeds. You have carried into the office of Chief of Staff that same judgment and fine high motives that characterized you on the battlefields of France.

"I have been asked to present to you this medal in recognition of your great accomplishment. I take great pleasure in presenting you with this decoration for outstanding service."

Following this presentation, Mr. O'Laughlin said, "For me to add anything to what General Pershing has said would be to attempt to paint the lily and adorn the rose. I can only say as

one who has watched intimately his work in the War Department that General MacArthur has enhanced in peace the reputation he has won in war, that he is recognized as a vigorous, forceful, courageous Chief of Staff, animated by one purpose only—the good of his country. It is with full realization of the honor permitted me that I present General MacArthur."

Then General MacArthur arose and said:

"General Pershing, as you just said, it has been my high honor to have been decorated by you on the fields of your immortal glory in France. But I have never felt a greater distinction at your hands than the honor you are now bestowing.

"My pleasure and pride at this investiture is increased by the realization that it is not for myself personally but for the American Army at large, as a symbol of loyalty, devotion and efficiency that it has accomplished an arduous duty.

"So, on behalf of the Army, I accept
(Please turn to Page 267)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:
(Case No. 21)

A married non-commissioned officer left a wife and three children to accompany the First Cavalry to Cuba in 1898. He participated in engagements at Las Guasimas, San Juan and was present at the capture of Santiago. During this time he contracted yellow fever from which he recovered. He later went to the Philippines participating in several encounters during the Philippine Insurrection. This non-commissioned officer accompanied another command to China and served actively in the Boxer Rebellion. He also served during the World War as a commissioned officer. Upon his death, the widow, who had followed him to various foreign stations and suffered the anxieties incident to her husband's participating in the above mentioned campaigns, and who is now sixty years of age, was denied pension because she and her husband together saved enough out of his pay so that her personal income now is just \$1,050.00 per year.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women

Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Bureau of the Budget Allows Funds in Navy 1935 Estimates For Full Pay Increases; Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, Speaks On "America's Peace Insurance"; "A Navy View of the Monroe Doctrine" by Admiral Frank B. Upham, USN; Army Ordnance Notes; White House Giving Sympathetic Consideration to War Department Proposal That Board of General Officers' Decision Be Final In Classification of Officers; Secretary Swanson Says Navy Has No Protest To British Naval Building Plans; Coast Guard 1935 Budget Expected to Carry Same Funds As Available This Year?

If not, you did not read the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

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Above—General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, presents Army and Navy Journal gold medals to commanders of outstanding CCC companies. Left to right (front row) Maj. Hermann C. Dempewolf, Inf., USA, Capt. Charles W. Mays, F.A., USA, General MacArthur presenting medal to Capt. Harry W. Bacon, USMC, Capt. Fred B. Waters, C.A.C., USA, Capt. Herman J. Crigger, F.A., USA, (back row) Maj. Alexander N. Stark, Jr., Inf., USA, Capt. John P. Crehan, F.A., USA, Capt. Thomas N. Stark, Inf., USA, Capt. Frank LaRue, Inf., USA. (Photo by Washington Post)

Right—A group of the guests at the luncheon given by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in honor of the nine CCC medal winners. In the front row are, left to right, Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, General John J. Pershing, John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, General MacArthur, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff, Capt. Fred B. Waters, C.A.C. Other medal winners and guests are in the group. (Photo by Underwood and Underwood)





THE UNITED STATES ARMY



To Visit Washington

Announcement has been made by the Civilian Military Education Fund of the names of the eighteen C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. students selected for the 1933 award of an educational trip to Washington, D. C., commencing Dec. 1. All sections of the United States are represented. The winners, each of whom on a competitive basis was adjudged outstanding in military efficiency by their respective Corps Area Commanders, represent sixteen colleges and universities. One of those selected, James G. Frazer, of Seattle, attended Western High School in this City, and was a member of its Cadet Corps. He is now a senior in the University of Washington, Seattle. The names follow:

C. M. T. C.

Francis H. Lessard, Brockton, Mass.
Bruce R. Sullivan, Albany, N. Y.
V. Stuart Deltrick, Jr., Parkersburg, Va.
Kenneth B. Collins, Ft. Myers, Fla.
George Siculan, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
David A. Winship, Oak Park, Ill.
Wilmar C. Jarmuth, Vermillion, S. D.
Burrard M. Howard, Ada, Okla.
Stanley Bixel, Tacoma, Wash.

R. O. T. C.

Thomas J. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.
Irving Blume, New York, N. Y.
Leon D. Simmons, Richmond, Va.
Oma R. Bates, Gloster, Miss.
John L. Schaffner, Lafayette, Ind.
James McClure Turner, Hammond, Ind.

George R. Parks, Columbia, Mo.
Earl Sneed, Jr., Norman, Okla.
James G. Frazer, Seattle, Wash.

Featuring their visit will be the presentation to each of the Pershing medal for "Distinguished Attainment in Military Education." General John J. Pershing will personally present the award. The U. S. Naval Academy will play host Dec. 1 at Annapolis. While in Washington, they will reside at the Army and Navy Club. The trip, an annual affair, is offered as a training incentive for achievement in military education.

ARMY-NAVY GOODS CATALOG, 364 pages. Illustrated, 50 cents. Shows uniforms and modern dress. Also, 1933. Philadelphia. H. B. Mannerman, 361 E. 12th St., New York City.

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Citations for Soldier's Medal

The following have been cited for the Soldier's Medal:

Under the law the Soldier's Medal may be awarded to members of the military service who distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

Maj. Clift Andrus, 13th FA; birthplace: Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Residence at appointment: New York; Present station: Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Capt. Theodore L. Puteh, 13th FA; birthplace: North Carolina; Residence at appointment: Monroe, N. C.; Present station: Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Capt. Howell R. Hanson, 13th FA; birthplace: Alabama; Residence at appointment: Alabama; Present station: Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Pvt. John A. Chowanec, Battery A, 13th FA; birthplace: Buffalo, N. Y.; Residence at enlistment: 244 Howard St., Buffalo; Present station: Schofield Barracks, T. H.

"For heroism displayed in rescuing Pvt. 1st Alexander J. Kaye, Service Battery, 13th FA, from drowning at Mokuleia, Oahu, T. H., on the evening of Apr. 21, 1933. When the boat in which they were riding capsized on a surf-swept coral reef, Pvt. Kaye, who was unable to swim ashore, clung to the overturned boat while his companion swam ashore to summon aid. In response to the call for help, at great risk of their lives, the above mentioned went to the rescue in two small rowboats. In the darkness and heavy surf both boats were swamped and the rescue party swept out to sea, making their way back with difficulty. Nevertheless, they persisted in their efforts of rescue and, after several hours of perilous effort working in darkness and rough sea, succeeded in getting a line to the capsized boat and bringing Pvt. Kaye safely to shore."

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Arrive Guam Dec. 9, leave Dec. 9; arrive Manila Dec. 14, leave Dec. 21; arrive Honolulu Jan. 5, 1934, leave Jan. 6, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 12, 1934.

Chateau Thierry—Leave Honolulu Dec. 2; arrive San Francisco Dec. 8, leave Dec. 12; arrive Cristobal Dec. 22, leave Dec. 23; arrive New York Dec. 29.

Republic—Leave New York Jan. 18, arrive Cristobal Jan. 24; leave Jan. 26, arrive San Francisco Feb. 5; leave Feb. 10, arrive Honolulu Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21, arrive San Francisco Feb. 28.

Gas Course at Benning

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The annual course for unit gas officers and gas non-commissioned officers at Ft. Benning, will begin at this station at 8.00 A. M., Dec. 11, with allotments calling for one commissioned officer per battalion of equivalent unit and one non-commissioned officer per company to take the course in this subject.

This class will be under the instruction of the post chemical officer and will embody the handling and up-keep of gas masks and the combating of gases. The object of the course is to train officers and enlisted men in defensive measures against enemy employment of chemical agents and the use of non-toxic chemicals and smokes.

Through this course of instruction the number of deaths during the World War caused by the use of various gases will be reduced to a minimum in the case of future conflict and the after-effect of the chemical obliterated.

Guard Helps Welfare Fund

Maj. William N. Haskell, Commandant of the Twenty-Seventh Division of the New York National Guard, has accepted the chairmanship of the guard unit in the fund raising campaign of the Citizens Family Welfare Committee which opened Nov. 15.

This Committee was organized to raise \$4,000,000 for the family welfare societies of the city to enable them to meet the extra burden of work placed on them by the depression. By personal contact with the distressed families, they help to solve individual problems for which public relief measures make no provision.

Last year in the Gibson Committee Campaign the National Guard Division raised \$15,000, though a quota of only \$3,000 was originally assigned to it.

It has been decided not to engage in any personal solicitation this year. Instead the various National Guard units in the city are arranging amateur boxing bouts, theatricals or revues to raise the portion of the National Guard quota assigned to each.

QM School Lectures

"The Organization and Functions of the Engineer Corps in the Theatre of Operations" were very ably portrayed in a lecture on that subject delivered at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 23, by Capt. William N. Thomas, Jr., CE, a member of the faculty of the Engineer School, Ft. Humphreys, Va.

On Nov. 27, a very instructive talk on "The Functioning of a Bank" was given by Mr. Paul B. Detwiler, Assistant Cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank, who is exceptionally well qualified in this field, being Past National President, American Institute of Banking, and Instructor in Banking Fundamentals in its Philadelphia Chapter.

Non-Com Retires

The United States Army did honor to its own at Ft. Benning when Master Sergeant Hans Frils, Service Company, 29th Inf., witnessed the last review of the regiment in which he has served for almost twenty years, and from which he was retired from active service on Nov. 30. With bayonets fixed, the long lines of men, 2000 strong, moved past the reviewing stand in the last formal tribute of the United States regular to the comrade who has completed his time, and is standing the last formation of more than thirty years.

Division Engineer

Effective Nov. 27, 1933, Lt. Col. Edmund L. Daley, CE, was assigned to duty as Division Engineer, Upper Mississippi Valley Division, vice Col. Geo. R. Spalding, CE, relieved.

New River and Harbor Division

The Secretary of War has approved the creation of an "Ohio River Division" as requested by Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, Chief of Engineers, in the following communication to the Secretary of War:

"Both long before and since appointment as Chief of Engineers, I have contemplated the expansion organization and activities of the Upper Mississippi Valley Division. I have reached the conclusion that it is both logical and in the interests of greater efficiency that it should be further subdivided such as to place all of the River and Harbor districts which are charged with the improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries in a separate division. It so happens that I find Ohio River navigation interests to be urging this procedure.

"Your approval is therefore requested of the creation of a new division to be known as the 'Ohio River Division,' with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, which will include the following River and Harbor districts, now a part of the Upper Mississippi Valley Division: Pittsburgh, Pa., Huntington, W. Va., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.

"No change is contemplated in the present boundaries of the above districts, and the boundary of the proposed division will be that of the present Upper Mississippi Valley Division limited on the West by the Western boundary of the Louisville, Ky., District.

"The following districts will remain in the Upper Mississippi Valley Division: St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.

"These districts form a logical unit as they are charged with the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries above Cairo, Ill., with the exception of the Missouri River above Hermann, Mo."

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Especially after 10,000 miles YOU'LL SAVE WITH A NEW CHEVROLET

THE longer you drive a Chevrolet Six, the more you'll appreciate all the many things about it that save you money.

How much better off you are, for instance, driving a valve-in-head six, that keeps on using the very minimum of gas and oil. What a lot of trouble you're spared by having the engine cushion-balanced to avoid destructive vibration. How much more economical it is to have a Fisher body, that's built rigid and tight and stays that way for years.

And what a big dollars-and-cents advantage there is in owning a large, full-weight, solidly-built car, that can take plenty of hard knocks without always running to the service station for repairs.

Yes—at 10,000 miles, a Chevrolet Six owner looks back with satisfaction on many a dollar saved—through low purchase price, low fuel consumption, low upkeep. And he looks forward with confidence—to scores of additional money-saving months to come! *Save with a new Chevrolet!*

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"Doesn't it make you nervous, coming down Storm Mountain in weather like this?"

"No. Not with the Syncro-Mesh shift and these good brakes!"



"60,000 miles on Old Faithful here, and I hate to part with her, but that new Chevvy has sort of taken my eye!"



"Roads around my way are mighty rough. Yet I've driven my Chevrolet hard for three years without trouble."



"Take a long trip like that, alone? But Mack, you don't know a thing about fixing a car, if it should go wrong."

"What of it? With a Chevrolet, nothing ever does go wrong, does it?"

THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy CC Selection Board

A Selection Board has been ordered to convene in the Navy Department on Jan. 10, 1934, to recommend one officer of the Construction Corps of the Navy for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral in that Corps to fill the vacancy which will be created by the retirement Feb. 1, 1934, of Rear Adm. Horatio G. Gillmor, CC, USN, attached to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

The President of the Board will be Rear Adm. Washington L. Capps, CC, USN-Ret. Members are: Rear Adm. John G. Tawressey, CC, USN-Ret., Rear Adm. Robert Stocker, CC, USN-Ret.; Recorder: Comdr. Philip G. Lauman, CC, USN.

Inspect Reserve Units

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board, of which Capt. Carl T. Osburn, USN, is president, will conduct an inspection of the Naval Reserve units in the following places: Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 5; Charleston, S. C., Dec. 6; Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 7; Opa-Locka, Fla., Dec. 8, and Miami, Fla., Dec. 8.

The members of the board making this trip will be Captain Osburn, Lt. Comdr. O. O. Kessing, USN (all units), and Lt. W. G. Tomlinson, USN, at Opa-Locka only.

Lt. Comdr. Harold Kaminski, USNR, is in command of the 4th Div., Georgetown; Lt. E. C. Bowman, USNR, is in command of the 3rd Div., Charleston; Lt. Comdr. R. M. Fortson, USNR, is in command of the 2nd Div., Jacksonville; Lt. Comdr. C. H. Schidhauer, USNR, is in command of VN-6RD7 Div., Opa-Locka; Lt. Comdr. W. H. Green, USNR, is in command of the 1st Div., Miami.

Navy Transport Sailings

USS CHAUMONT

Arrive	Port	Depart
Dec. 22	Manila	Dec. 16
Jan. 2, 1934	Guam	Dec. 23
Jan. 18	Honolulu	Jan. 5
	San Fran.	

USS HENDERSON

Arrive	Port	Depart
Dec. 12	Norfolk	Dec. 8
Dec. 22	Guantanamo	Dec. 12
Dec. 13	P. au Prince	Dec. 13
Dec. 16	Canal Zone	Dec. 18
Dec. 23	San Diego	Dec. 30
Dec. 30	San Pedro	Jan. 2
Jan. 3	San Fran.	Jan. 13
Jan. 21	Honolulu	Jan. 22
Feb. 4	Guam	Feb. 4
Feb. 10	Manila	March 12
March 18	Guam	March 18
March 30	Honolulu	April 2
April 10	San Fran.	

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USS Nevada Command Changes

Capt. Adolphus Staton, USN, who has served as Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, since August 2, 1933, will relieve Capt. William S. Pye, USN, of the command of the USS Nevada, Battleship Division 3, Battle Force, on Dec. 4. Captain Pye has been appointed Chief of Staff, of Commander Scouting Force, Vice Adm. Frank H. Brumby, USN, succeeding Rear Adm. Joseph R. Defrees, USN, who was ordered as Commandant to the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard.

Captain Staton was born in Tarboro, N. C., Aug. 28, 1879, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina in 1898. He was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service during the World War as executive officer of the USS Mount Vernon, transport. He also was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished conduct in battle" at the engagement of Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 22, 1914. In 1919, he served as executive officer of the USS Leviathan, naval transport, and in 1920 of the USS Tennessee. He was attached to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, from 1922 until 1924 when he was ordered to the Asiatic Station, where he commanded the USS Asheville and later the USS Black Hawk. In 1926, he was attached to the Bureau of Navigation in charge of the Officers' Discipline Division, and in 1929 was given command of Destroyer Division 11, Battle Fleet. After attending the Army War College course, he was assigned to duty with the Chief Coordinator under the Director of the Budget, Washington, D. C., where he served until August 2, 1933, when he was transferred to the Office of Naval Intelligence. He is a graduate of the Naval War College.

Home, Tarboro, N. C.

Captain Pye was born in Minneapolis, Minn., June 9, 1880, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Minnesota in 1897. He was awarded the Navy Cross for his service during the World War, when, in addition to excellent performance of his routine duties on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, he prepared "a series of orders for the conduct of battleship and fleet, based upon the best thought and experience of the United States Fleet and British Fleet."

Captain Pye was attached to the Office of Naval Operations from Aug. 1919 until Jan. 1922 and served as executive officer of the USS Pennsylvania from Feb. 1922 until Jan. 1923 when he was he returned to the War Plans Division, transferred to command Division 31, Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet. In 1924, Office of Naval Operations, and in April 1927 was ordered to command Mine Squadron One, with additional duty in command of the USS Oglala. He was appointed Head of the United States Naval Mission to Peru in February 1929 and assumed command of the USS Nevada April 27, 1932.

Virginia Seeks Navy Funds

The Public Works Administration was requested this week by Virginia interests to make available out of public works funds \$19,000,000 for repairs to the United States Navy, a large part of which would be spent in shipyards and Government plants in Virginia.

The request was made by Col. LeRoy

Hodges, managing director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

"The business interests of Virginia," Colonel Hodges wrote, "are greatly interested in an allotment from the public works fund sufficient to enable the Navy Department to refit ships now badly in need of repairs."

"If all of the items requested cannot be granted, \$7,000,000 for general repairs should be allowed promptly, and if possible, an additional \$12,000,000 should be set aside for replacing equipment."

Captain Snow Retires

The retirement of Capt. James E. Snow, USMC, for physical disability, was announced by Marine Corps Headquarters this week, effective Dec. 1, 1933.

Major Brewster to China

Maj. David L. S. Brewster, USMC, has been detached from duty at Marine Corps Headquarters and will leave next week for his new assignment with the Fourth Regiment of Marines in Shanghai, China. He sails with his family on the Navy transport Henderson Dec. 8.

During his tour of duty at Headquarters, Major Brewster has served as Marine Corps athletic officer. It was under his direction that the All-Marine football and baseball teams of several years ago rose to fame in national athletic circles.

Navy Annual Reports

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy will be released for publication on Sunday, Dec. 3.

Annual Reports of the Chiefs of the Bureaus of the Navy Department will not be issued in printed form this year, but extracts from them will be given to the press. Curtailment of funds for printing is responsible for this action.

Allot Navy Aircraft Funds

The Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, has announced that the \$7,500,000 allotment of funds under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 will be divided into six projects. These projects with estimated costs for each are given:

Procurement of 130 new aircraft, including radio and other instruments — \$6,114,391.

Purchase of Aircraft Instruments — \$213,250.

Purchase of aircraft radio equipment — \$457,759.

Improvement of aircraft power plants — \$489,000.

Aircraft structural alterations — \$50,000.

Manufacture of new airplane handling devices — \$175,000.

Specifications covering these items are now being drawn up and will be sent out for bids by the various manufacturers. The new aircraft will be for replacement purposes to maintain the present 1000 plane program.

Weather Reporting

The Science Advisory Board, one of the new creations of the Roosevelt Administration, recommended this week that the U. S. Weather Bureau be reorganized to increase the accuracy of forecasting and that the meteorological work of the Army and Navy, as well as commercial aviation companies, be combined with it in making forecasts.

The two major recommendations of the committee are: (1) That provision be made at once to extend the so-called air-mass analysis method over the United States, through the cooperation of the Weather Bureau and the Army and Navy. (2) That the whole system of recording, interpretation and reporting of weather data be consolidated under the Weather Bureau, except those activities necessary to the Army and Navy.

Be prepared to help in the battle for National Defense. Keep informed through the Army and Navy Journal.

Coast Guard Notes

Bids were opened at Headquarters Nov. 28 for the construction of the nine first-class cruising cutters to be built with funds allotted by the Public Works Administration, and while no announcement is forthcoming, it is expected that new specifications will have to be drawn up and bids invited again.

All but one of the bids received were higher than limit of cost set by the Public Works Administration—\$13,500,000 for the nine—and that one is not likely to be accepted, for the bidder does not have a shipyard. This is the second group of vessels in which bids submitted all exceeded the limit of cost. In the case of the four tug-boats for New York harbor, no decisions has yet been reached as to what will be done. Additional funds have been asked of the PWA to allow the contracts to be let under the specifications drawn. In the case of the large cutters however, it is not expected that Headquarters will seek extra funds, but will revise the specifications.

The present design calls for a vessel of approximately 2,000 tons, 328 feet in length, and 14 feet in draft. The cruising radius is 8,000 miles, and the maximum speed 20 knots per hour. The armament consists of two 6" guns mounted forward and provisions for mounting two additional 6" guns in the midship line on the after deck, together with two anti-aircraft guns mounted forward on the bridge. Each vessel will carry an airplane in a specially constructed hangar on deck. Any new specifications will only differ in details of construction it is said.

From the Cape May, N. J. Air Station there has been received a report of the finding of the Navy stratosphere balloonists. On Nov. 21, 1933, the Coast Guard Airplane CG-9, commanded by Lt. G. H. Bowerman, departed from her base at 8:10 a. m. to search for the missing stratosphere balloon, with Lt. Comdr. C. G. W. Settle, USN, which was reported to have reached land in the vicinity of Vineland, N. J. it is stated. The CG-9 covered an area of 3,000 square miles and cruised 490 miles, landing at Millvale to obtain information. The balloon was reported in the vicinity of Salem, N. J., and from the Wilmington Airport at Newcastle, Del., Lt. Bowerman learned that it had been reported down between Bridgeton and Fairton. The search was resumed in this area, without result. Finally the balloon was located about two miles east of the Cohansey River entrance to a marsh, and it was difficult to see from aloft because it resembled the many little ponds in the area. The plane zoomed the balloon and noted a number of people at the location and several automobiles at the road end about two miles away. Finally Lieutenant Bowerman landed in a hayfield about 2½ miles from the balloon. Two army planes landed shortly afterward in the same field. Lieutenant Bowerman was taken into an automobile to the road end, from which he walked to the balloon. Lt. Comdr. Settle accepted the offer to transport him and his instruments to Washington. Lieutenant Bowerman, together with Aviation Machinist Mate, first class, Fisher, assisted in salvaging the instruments and then transported Lt. Comdr. Settle in the CG-9 to Washington, arriving at Anacostia at 3:15 p. m.

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Keystone Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Journal Medals Presented

(Continued from Page 262)

this badge of merit with appreciation to you and the public-spirited and patriotic interest of Colonel O'Laughlin who made it possible."

Then Mr. O'Laughlin said, "It is a matter of satisfaction to every one that since the inauguration of the Emergency Conservation movement, there has been the closest and most harmonious cooperation between its Administration and the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. As the representatives of that Administration we have with us the able executives whose aim has been to further, in conjunction with the Chief of staff and the Chief of Naval Operations, the undertaking to the satisfaction of the Nation, and in doing so have sought to promote and succeeded in promoting a policy that has worked advantageously for the Conservation Corps trainees and for the country in the development of their citizenship. I am sure you will be glad to hear of the part the Emergency Conservation Administration has played in this enterprise, and I therefore take pleasure in presenting Mr. Taylor."

Mr. Taylor said:

"It has been a distinct pleasure to witness this ceremony and to have been present at the decorating of the officers at the War Department. I had looked forward to this gathering with the feeling that I would be embarrassed in such a distinguished company, but I have found myself perfectly at home and greatly pleased to be here. Mr. Fechner found that he could not attend this luncheon because of his desire to go home with his family on Thanksgiving, but he has wired me his regrets and asked me to convey this message."

"Please convey to officers and men of winning companies my heartiest congratulations. Their fine work sincerely appreciated. Also convey to General Douglas MacArthur and his entire organization my personal thanks for their splendid and effective cooperation in this great work."

"I am glad to note that among these winners are three who commanded camps of Veterans. For many years I was with General Hines. I know veterans and what they desire and I know that General Hines will be pleased to learn that out of 10 per cent veterans there are 33 per cent winners. This is a good indication for the Veterans. Mr. Fechner asked me to pay his respects to Colonel Major, seated over there, who is General MacArthur's representative on the advisory board. While there have been differences of opinion at times, they have worked out to the best interests of all and it has been a pleasure to work with him and other officers of the Army."

Then Mr. O'Laughlin addressed the nine winners, saying, "I feel we would all like to see the officers who have won the CCC medals for the first period of the Emergency Conservation work. May I ask them to stand for a moment as I call their names so that we may all recognize them in the future." Then each of the officers was introduced to the gathering.

Mr. O'Laughlin closed saying, "Permit me in closing this happy occasion to express the sincere appreciation of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the opportunity given it by General MacArthur to be of service to the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps and the CCC movement. On behalf of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I thank you for participating in this recognition of the merit of the Officers whose camp administration and discipline have earned for them the praise of all who know the difficult character of the task they so ably performed. As a civilian cognizant of the efficiency of the Regular Services, I can say that once more they are giving proof of their value as an instrument of peace."

Also witnessing the decorating of General MacArthur and the speeches at the luncheon were Miss May Pershing, the General's sister; and the wives and mothers accompanying the guests of honor, who had had luncheon in the

hotel and viewed the proceedings from the balcony of the patio.

The luncheon was given in the patio of the Carlton Hotel. Seated around the horseshoe table were the following:

General Pershing, General MacArthur, Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, Capt. Harry W. Bacon, USMC, Mr. Ira Bennett, Lt. Col. Ralph C. Bishop, FA-Res, secretary Research on Military Education, Mr. George Rothwell Brown, Maj. Gen. Robert E. Callan, USA, assistant chief of Staff, USA, Capt. John P. Crehan, FA, USA, Capt. Herman J. Crigger, FA, USA.

Capt. T. J. Davis, AGD, USA, Maj. Hermann C. Dempewolf, Inf, USA, Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Quartermaster General, USA, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, Deputy Chief of Staff, USA, Mr. J. Fred Essary, Maj. Joseph C. Fegan, USMC, Col. William F. Hase, CAC, USA, executive officer, Office Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj. Lawrence H. Hedrick, JAGD, USA, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Chief of Cavalry, USA, Mr. Hilleary Hoskinson.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, assistant chief of staff, USA, Capt. Frank LaRue, Inf, USA, Mr. Guy D. McKinney, personal assistant to the Director, Emergency Conservation Works, Col. Duncan K. Major, Jr., Inf, USA, Capt. Charles W. Mays, FA, USA, Maj. Bennett A. Molter, Air-Res, executive secretary Reserve Officers, Association of the United States, Mr. John G. Norris, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL editorial staff, Mr. W. Frank Persons, chief Labor Employment Service, Labor Department, Maj. Gen. John F. Preston, Inspector General USA, Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman Republican National Committee, Mr. Warren Pershing.

Maj. Carl H. Seals, Inf, USA, Maj. Franklin G. Sibert, Inf, USA, Maj. Alexander N. Stark, Jr., Inf, USA, Capt. Thomas N. Stark, Inf, USA, Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Assistant Director, Emergency Conservation Work, Mr. Ernest Walker, Capt. Fred B. Waters, CAC, USA, Mr. LeRoy Whitman, Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Mr. Frederic William Wile, Mr. James T. Williams, Col. Julian E. Yates, Chief of Chaplains, USA.

Present Journal Buttons

Chicago—Brig. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, on Nov. 11 visited Civilian Conservation Corps Camp No. 647 at Smith Lake, near Hayward, Wis., and presented to individual members of the company the prize buttons awarded them as members of the company in the Sixth Corps Area that won the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL competition. General Bolles was Corps Area Commander at the time. All members of the company were assembled at the camp for the ceremony.

General Bolles after presenting the awards inspected the camp.

Eugene, Ore.—Formal recognition of their achievement in winning the designation as the best CCC camp in the Ninth Corps Area was awarded to the men of the Wolf Creek camp near Roseburg Nov. 15, with many civilians, Army and Forest Service dignitaries present.

Each man who was a member of the company when it was named best in the corps received one of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL bronze buttons emblematic of the achievement, while the officers received silver emblems. Capt. John Stark, commander of the camp, will receive his award in Washington.

Many prominent citizens of Roseburg were in attendance, while Maj. James Frankland, of the Portland office of the Forest Service, represented that branch. Maj. Charles H. Corlett, district commander, presented the buttons.

Mayor J. E. McClintock of Roseburg and Dr. E. J. Wainwright, president of the chamber of commerce there made short speeches, while Camp Superintendent John LeTourneau commented on the fine spirit shown by the men of the camp, all war veterans.

Other prominent persons introduced included W. H. Gerretson, Commander of the Roseburg American Legion;

Charles Clark, Commander of the Spanish War Veterans; Ward Cummings, Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, and E. R. Sherman, Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. W. C. Harding, chamber of commerce secretary, and F. L. Crittenden, of the celebration committee, were also presented.

Telegrams were read from Governor Julius L. Meier and Maj. Gen. Mallin Craig.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Reward came Nov. 15 to the men of Company 1,205 of the Civilian Conservation Corps, now in winter quarters at the recreation building of the Morse Chain Company.

Every member of Camp No. 60 who helped achieve the distinction of being the top-notch CCC unit in the entire Second Corps Area received an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL button in token of that honor at a ceremony conducted at the barracks at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

The camp, which spent the summer in upper Enfield Glen doing improvement work for the Finger Lakes States Parks Commission, won its laurels for general efficiency.

The court of awards was presided over by Maj. Robert J. Halpin, publicity director of the northern zone, Civilian Conservation Corps. The awards were made by Brig. Gen. Charles D. Roberts, Commandant of Ft. Ontario.

Mayor Herman Bergholtz was on the program for a short talk, and Chief of Police William Marshall gave an address expressing the appreciation of the Police Department at the excellent comportment of the boys in camp.

On behalf of the camp members, one of their own numbers, Albert Harral of Canadagua made a response to the presentation of medals.

Lake View, Iowa—Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, commanding the Seventh Corps Area, presented the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL buttons to the personnel of CCC V-1776 at a cere-

mony held Nov. 21, 1933.

Upon the arrival of the Commanding General and Col. T. M. Anderson, commanding officer of the S. E. District, they were met by Colonel Stoddard, commanding officer of the Iowa District and Captain Crigger, the commanding officer of Co. 1776.

The General was conducted into the Administration building where a group of the most prominent Lake View citizens were presented to him. General McCoy then inspected the company which was formed in the company street, the company being brought to "present arms" and the field music playing as the inspecting party approached. After inspection of the personnel the General made a brief inspection of the camp.

The company was then formed in the mess hall where the presentation of the buttons occurred. Colonel Stoddard presiding, delivered a short address to express his appreciation of the work which the company had done, lauding Captain Crigger upon the part he took in it and expressing his congratulations to the members of the company. Colonel Stoddard introduced Colonel Anderson, who was commanding officer of the district in which the company was stationed at the time of winning this award. Col. Anderson stated that he was very much pleased that this unit had won the award, corroborating his opinion at the time he made his inspection to name the outstanding unit in his district. He briefly stated the cardinal things he looked for at the time of his inspection and offered his commendations for the high standard he (Please turn to Page 263)

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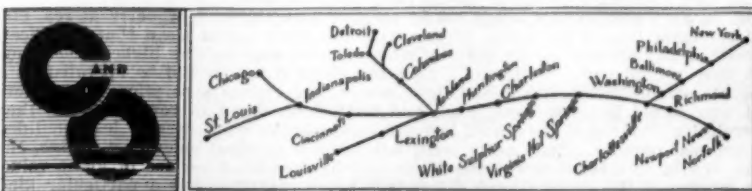
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1933

"The work of upbuilding the Navy must be continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this is to honor and material welfare and above all, to the peace of our Nation in the future."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WITH THE COLD PRECISION OF A MEMBER of the Supreme Court, General MacArthur in his annual report has set forth the condition and needs of the Armies of the United States. The facts he presents are facts known not only by the General Staff but by the Intelligence Services of other countries. The comments he makes thereon and the recommendations which accompany them are the logical sequences of those facts. The report, in short, is the considered judgment of an officer distinguished by his patriotism, by his experience in peace and war, and by that ability which he especially possesses to grasp the essentials of the problem of land defense with the care of which he is charged. It is a solemn thing for a Chief of Staff to warn his countrymen that in personnel, materiel and readiness, the Regular Army is below "the danger line." It is the more solemn when the warning comes from General MacArthur, whose leadership and direction in the World War earned for him the high approval of his country and of General Pershing, and who since he has been in his present office has inspected foreign establishments and ascertained at first hand the strength of their personnel, the extent of their training and the character of their equipment. Pacifists are arguing that General MacArthur is crying wolf when there is no wolf, that there is no danger of foreign attack, and that the oceans on either side of the United States are worth several million men. The answer lies, as General MacArthur truly points out, in the "obvious state of unrest now prevailing throughout the world, evidences of which are plainly visible even in our own country," and in the fact that with control of the seas in the hands of the Allies 2,000,000 men were transported to France and broke the backbone of German resistance. What was done by us fifteen years ago could be done to us by an enemy should it bottle up our Fleet, which, too, is inferior to London Treaty strength. The confidence the people have in General MacArthur assures their knowledge that in warning them of the state of our Regular Army and of the Armies which must be raised for their protection, he is inspired by that fine devotion to the public interest which his career exemplifies. He points out that steadily decreasing appropriations have made it impossible to prevent further deterioration in efficiency, whether of personnel or materiel, that morale is affected by the pay cut and the pay freeze, and that more funds are needed for the National Guard and Reserves and for the CMTC, and he asks for a modernization of the Regular Establishment which will make it in man-to-man effectiveness equal to that of any other Army. Probably in Congress there will be men who will oppose the increases and reforms which General MacArthur shows to be necessary, but upon them and not upon the Chief of Staff from now on will rest the responsibility for failure to make the required provision for the common defense.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL gold medals to General MacArthur and to the superior CCC camp commanders of the nine Corps Areas, reemphasized upon the public mind the notable performance of the Army in handling a large body of jobless men. The award to General MacArthur was not only in recognition of his labors in behalf of the CCC movement, but, as he stated, an award to the entire Army for a piece of work which deserves unqualified admiration. To the successful camp commanders it constituted individual recognition of the excellence of the duty they performed. General Pershing's keen interest in the Services was shown by his action in personally conferring the medal upon General MacArthur as well as by the remarks he made in connection therewith. The occasion also was made noteworthy by the participation of Admiral Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, and of other distinguished officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and public spirited citizens. It is a matter of gratification to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to be the medium through which the attention of the country has been concentrated upon a type of social service heretofore unknown in America and which was performed and is being performed by the armed forces in a manner which received the high praise of expert welfare workers. As is well known, there is no military training given to the men in the camps, but there is a deliberate upbuilding of morale, and the country can thank General MacArthur and the officers and men under his command for conduct which has promoted faith in country and a better understanding of the duties of citizenship among men anxious to work but lacking an opportunity to obtain it.

THERE IS A DISTINCT MISSION FOR THE NAVY AND a distinct mission for the Coast Guard in time of peace; they should not be confused. The duty of the Fleet is to prepare against war and to be ready at an instant's notice to provide protection for the territory and vital interests of the Nation. The business of the Coast Guard is to aid in the enforcement of domestic laws, to prevent smuggling, to keep the lanes of ocean traffic open, to save life and property at sea, etc. The amalgamation of the latter service with the Navy would mean that the Fleet, instead of having that single purpose which is essential for the highest efficiency, will have a dual one. While for a time the Coast Guard would be operated as a separate establishment, in the end there would be complete absorption, and officers and men would be transferred back and forth from naval to revenue work, thus diversifying their activities and interest and making each service less qualified for its real purpose. It is quite true that when a national emergency arises, the Coast Guard is taken over by the Navy and has rendered service of great value. But officers of the Coast Guard themselves agree that theirs is a particular kind of duty and that special training is required for its performance. If a poll of the two organizations could be taken, there is no doubt they would prefer to remain independent. We suggest the President should obtain the views of leaders of the Navy and the Coast Guard before issuing an order that may prove undesirable and in any case will not make for the substantial economy, which advocates of amalgamation hold would be achieved.

Service Humor

Snap Decision

The speaker waxed eloquent after his peroration on women's rights, he said: "When they take our girls, as they threaten, away from the co-educational colleges, what will follow? What will follow, I repeat?"

And a loud masculine voice in the audience replied: "I will."

—USS Arkansas Arkite.

Adnoids

Major Shelton had a feminine caller the other day and the following conversation took place:

"Major suh, ah'd like to get some sun-burn remedy for internal use."

The Doc.—"Why, you don't mean internal, you mean external, for outside use."

The Lady—"Naw suh, ah mean internal, you see mah husban' snores sumthin' terrible, an' today while cuttin' the grass he fell asleep in th' sun an' blistered both lungs."

—Command Post.

A Model Parent

Willie: "I was late for Sunday school because I wanted to go fishing, but Dad wouldn't let me."

Minister: "Your father was right. I suppose he told you his reasons."

Willie: "Yes, sir. He said there was not enough bait for two."

—The Sentinel

P. S. V. P.

"Can't something be done for that ship in distress," asked an old lady at the seaside.

"It's alright, mam. We sent a line to the crew to come ashore," said the Coast Guardsman.

Old Lady (excitedly): "Good gracious! Must they have a formal invitation?"

—The Arkite

Information Please

"Hello! Is this the City Bridge Department?"

"Yes. What can we do for you?"

"How many points do you get for a little slam?"

My Night-Mare

(With Apologies to Mr. Kipling)

Move—Move—Moving in and out again, Barrels—crates—guards, and guns, and denimed men.

Move—Move—Moving in and out again. Yes, my china seems quite broken;

No, that's just a friendly token

From our landlord in Hoboken.

Move—Move—Moving in and out again. East! West Philippines or Washington,

North! South! Panama and Lexington.

An Revolt, we're on our way,

Army orders we obey—

And Move! Move! Move right in and out again.

—Rose Wehr.

Ouch

"You are still engaged to that Smith girl, are you not?"

"No."

"Lucky for you. How on earth did you get rid of it?"

"I married her!"

—Chicago Oub

Send your bits of facetious wisdom to the Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

Clebbets—The text of the MacArthur Promotion Bill was printed in the Army and Navy Journal April 4, 1931.

W. W.—A retired officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard does not suffer a 50 per cent reduction in pay while living abroad. A provision of one of the Economy Acts cuts the pension of a veteran who lives abroad but does not affect retired personnel of the Regular Services.

J. P.—Retired enlisted men of the Army who were promoted to their highest commissioned war-time rank under the Act of May 7, 1932, will be carried in the annual Army Register. They will not be carried in the Army List and Directory. No change in this policy is contemplated. The cost of printing the additional pages in the latter publication is the reason given for leaving out the names.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. William J. Snow, chief of field artillery, in his annual report comes out squarely against the "Single List" for promotion, saying it is a failure and an injustice and gives a gloomy picture of the personnel situation in the Field Artillery.

20 Years Ago

Lt. P. N. L. Bellinger, USN, has completed hundreds of flights trying out a gyroscopic stabilizer, flying on one occasion from Hammondsport to Penn Yan and return, a distance of about 40 miles, without using the manual controls.

30 Years Ago

Rear Adm. Henry C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of Navigation, submits report favoring the creation of a General Staff for the Navy, claiming that the present system is faulty in that it does not coordinate the efforts of the various bureaus.

50 Years Ago

Suggestion has been made that officers of the line of the Army be required to pass examinations for promotion. Advocates point out that in the Engineer, Ordnance and Medical Corps of the Army as well as in the Navy, examinations for promotion are conducted.

70 Years Ago

The National Cemetery at Gettysburg is dedicated. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL publishes in full the dedicatory speech by President Lincoln "as decidedly the best feature of the occasion, as well as one of the most felicitous utterances of its author."

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, The QMG
Capt. James B. Smith, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 25).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG

Medical Corps

Maj. Daniel B. Brinsmade, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 24).

Maj. Adolphe M. Giffin, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 24).

Maj. Wm. G. McKay, detailed member of medical promotion examining board to meet at Ft. Snelling, Minn., vice Lt. Col. John R. McKnight, MC, relieved. (Nov. 24).

Maj. Caspar R. Byars, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 28).

Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Margaret J. Stevenson, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, her retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 25).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, C. of F.

Maj. Wm. M. Dixon, from detail as additional member of GSC, from War Dept. Gen. St., and office, C. of S., Wash., D. C., Dec. 15, to Ft. McArthur, Calif. (Nov. 27).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

Lt. Col. Richard Park, from Boston Engr. District, Boston, Mass., to Panama Canal Dept. (Nov. 25).

1st Lt. John C. Wade, from Raritan Arsenal, N. J., assigned Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. (Nov. 28).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav.

1st Lt. Wm. H. Nutter, detailed in QMC, Dec. 11; from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Ft. Myer, Va., as assistant to qm. (Nov. 27).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA

Lt. Col. Wm. S. Wood, from Ill. Reserve District, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, to Wisconsin Reserve District, Milwaukee, Wisc. (Nov. 24).

Capt. Chas. H. Brammell, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 15, to OR, 5th C. A., Akron, Ohio. (Nov. 24).

2nd Lt. John C. Street, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 27).

1st Lt. Richard Sears, having been relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Jamerson, assigned 3rd FA, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 28).

Capt. Sumner H. Needham, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 28).

Capt. Norbert C. Manley, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., detailed instructor FA, Pa. NG, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Nov. 28).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.

2nd Lt. Walter A. V. Fleckenstein, Frederick O. Hartel, John H. McGee, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Nov. 24).

Capt. Geo. I. Cross, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 24).

Col. Daniel G. Berry, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 24).

Capt. George B. Westcott, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 27).

Col. John B. Schoeffel, from Hartford, Conn., from OR, 1st C. A., to Schenectady, N. Y., at Schenectady general depot. (Nov. 27).

Order amended to read: Capt. Herbert H. Lewis, Inf., to Ft. Lewis, Wash., on completion tour foreign service. (Nov. 27).

2nd Lt. Roy D. Gregory, from detail in AC; from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Nov. 27).

Capt. Jesse R. Bowles, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 28).

1st Lt. Harvey T. Morgan, having been relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Jamerson, USA, assigned to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 28).

Capt. Miguel Montesinos, from 65th Inf., San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 1, detailed instructor, Inf., Puerto Rico NG, San Juan, Puerto Rico. (Nov. 29).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULOIS, C. of AC

Capt. Alfred W. Marriner, from Chanute Fld., Rantoul, Ill., to Wash., D. C., report C. of AC, for duty in his office. (Nov. 24).

2nd Lt. Bamar C. Ratcliffe, from detail in AC; from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif. (Nov. 24).

2nd Lt. Lassiter A. Mason, from detail in AC; from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Nov. 24).

Capt. Roger S. McCullough, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 25).

Maj. Clinton W. Howard, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to Wash., D. C., office, C. of AC for duty. (Nov. 27).

LEAVES

Maj. John T. Cole, Cav., one month, 15 days, Dec. 8. (Nov. 27).

Maj. Otto W. Gralund, FD, two months, 11 days, Jan. 20. (Nov. 27).

Capt. Carroll L. Ellis, Inf., two months, 21 days, Dec. 7. (Nov. 28).

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of the following is announced:

Veterinary Corps

Maj. Christian W. Greenlee, to Lieutenant colonel, Nov. 26; Maj. William Henry Houston, to Lieutenant colonel, Nov. 27; Capt. Jack G. Fuller, to major, Nov. 25.

Medical Administrative Corps

2nd Lt. Paul E. Zuber, to first lieutenant, Nov. 28.

Chaplain

Maj. Alexander D. Sutherland, to Lieutenant colonel, Nov. 25.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are placed on the retired list at the stations indicated effective Nov. 30:

Mr. Sgt. Wm. F. Hicks, Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 1st Sgt. James B. Croft, Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Mr. Sgt. Clifford Carmon, Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; Mr. Sgt. Frank J. Papaczky, deml., Corps of Intelligence Police, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Mr. Sgt. John W. Bumgardner, Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.; St. Sgt. Jos. H. Harrison, deml., U. S. Mil. Acad. Serv. Det., U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.; Sgt. Peter J. Tahney, Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 1st Sgt. Walter W. Sites, Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; 1st Sgt. Harry Farley, CAC, Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Mr. Sgt. Andy Wyatt, FA, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.; St. Sgt. Joseph E. Gaddis, Med. Dept., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Mr. Sgt. Julius Grundler, OD, Ft. Washington, Md.; Tech. Sgt. Ralph R. Richmond, QMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Mr. Sgt. Arthur Mayo, deml., Rec. Serv., Ft. McDowell, Calif.; 1st Sgt. Edward F. Flanagan, CAC, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Mr. Sgt. Roscoe Collins, Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Mr. Sgt. Hans Frills, Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; St. Sgt. William Elliott, CE, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Maj. Carl A. Wendell, Ord-Res., to active duty, Dec. 3, at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J. (Nov. 29).

1st Lt. Ernest B. Sporleder, Air-Res., to active duty, Jan. 8 at AC Procurement Planning Representative, Detroit, Mich. (Nov. 29).

MARINE CORPS

No changes announced Nov. 20 to 27.

Nov. 28, 1933

Col. Jesse F. Dyer, on transfer of the Flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, detached USS Houston to the USS Augusta for duty on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Col. William C. Powers, jr., orders to Dept. of the Pacific from Fourth Reg. Shanghai, China, revoked.

Capt. Carl S. Schmidt, detailed as an Assistant Paymaster, effective January 1, 1934.

2nd Lt. Fred D. Beans, detached NA, An-

napolis, Md., to MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Qm. Clk. Clyde T. Smith, on acceptance of appointment as a quartermaster clerk assigned to duty at MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

NAVY ORDERS

Nov. 23, 1933

Lt. Adolph E. Becker, jr., det. USS Brazos in Nov.; to Div. of Flt. Trng., Navy Dept.

Lt. John S. Harper, det. USS Relief in Jan.; to USS Tennessee as communication off.

Lt. (jg) John M. Birmingham, det. USS Taylor; to USS McFarland.

Lt. (jg) Gerald L. Huff, det. VJ Sqdn. 1F (USS Wright) to VP Sqdn. 9F.

Lt. (jg) Reuben A. Benson (MC), det. USS Oklahoma; to Dest. Div. 6.

Lt. (jg) Paul M. Crossland (MC), ora. Oct. 24 modified. To Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.; instead Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Lt. (jg) Paul Peterson (MC), det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco about Dec. 15; to USS Oklahoma.

Lt. Comdr. Maurice M. Smith (SC), ora. August 25 modl. To duty Fed. Emergency Admin. of Public Works, Wash., D. C.; instead Bu. S. & A.

R. Adm. Horatio G. Gillmor (CC), det. Office of Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., in Jan.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Boan. Elmer J. Cross, det. USS Lexington; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Boan. Adnah N. Caldwell, det. USS West Virginia about Jan. 25; to USS Teal.

Ch. Gunner Charles H. Foster, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., on March 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Gunner John O. Cavanaugh, det. USS New Mexico about Jan. 10; to USS Lexington.

Ch. Mach. Charles H. Griffin, det. USS Houston about Dec. 7; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Mach. Jesse J. Oettinger, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Lee J. Delworth, det. USS Omaha; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Carlton A. McKelvey, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Jan. 2; to USS Lexington.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Anthony B. Pronier, det. USS Oklahoma about Jan. 2; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Ch. Pay Clk. Samuel R. Michael, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Jan. 2; to USS Salt Lake City.

Nov. 24, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Allan P. Flagg, det. USS Tennessee; to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Jim T. Acree, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in Dec.; to USS Relief as engr. officer.

Lt. (jg) Alfred M. Alchel, det. USS Badger in Dec.; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. (jg) Erle V. Dennett, det. USS S-17; to USS Chester.

Lt. (jg) William T. Doyle, jr., det. USS McFarland in Dec.; to instr. Subm. Base, New London.

Lt. (jg) Loyd H. Jones, det. USS Tarbell; to USS Arkansas.

Ens. Thomas H. Copeman, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to USS Badger.

Lt. Comdr. William W. Hall (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Nov. 25; to USS Relief.

Lt. Asa G. Churchill (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Nov. 23; to Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. (jg) Albert C. Traweck, jr. (MC), det. Dest. Div. 6; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Boan. William D. Strange, det. USS Oklahoma about Jan. 24; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Gunner William T. Hall, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., about Jan. 9; to USS Saratoga.

Ch. Mach. John E. Burger, det. USS Pensacola about Jan. 24; to duty as Asst. Nav. Inspr. of Machy., Fedl. Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.

Ch. Mach. Cyrus S. Hansel, det. USS Saratoga; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Mach. Harley F. Smart, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., in Jan.; to USS Memphis.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Douglas S. Green, det. USS Indianapolis; to USS Medusa.

Ch. Rad. Elec. William J. Volkman, det. USS Louisville, about Jan. 25; to Radio Sta., Annapolis, Md.

Ch. Elec. Edward H. Belknap, det. USS Lexington about Jan. 25; to Nav. Observatory, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Elec. Samuel A. Devlin, det. USS Louisville about Jan. 25; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Ch. Elec. Lester M. Larson, det. USS Houston in Dec.; to USS Rigel.

Carp. George D. Chambers, det. USS Arkansas about Jan. 24; to USS Richmond.

No orders issued Nov. 25, 1933.

Nov. 27, 1933

Capt. Adolphus Staton, det. Nav. Intelligence; to USS Nevada on December 4.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Keefe, det. 1st Nav. Dist. in Nov.; to c. f. o. USS Tuscaloosa & on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Lt. Russell H. Quynn, det. Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va.; to USS West Virginia.

Lt. (jg) Edwin O. Wagner, det. USS Chicago; to USS Blakely in November.

Ens. Karl F. Neupert, det. USS Chester about Dec. 14; to USS Houston.

Ens. Hayden L. Leon, det. USS Chicago about Dec. 15; to USS Houston.

Lt. Comdr. Wendell P. Blake (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, San Diego, Calif.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. James E. Fotherston (MC), det. USS Houston; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Gilbert H. Larson (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.; to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Benjamin Berkowitz (SC), det. USS Concord about Nov. 30; to USS Relief to continue treatment.

Lt. Comdr. Walter H. Bicknell (SC), det. USS Arizona about Dec. 31; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Carl L. Biery (SC), det. as Off. in Chge., Navy Motion Picture Exchange, San Diego, Calif., about Nov. 25; to USS Concord.

Comdr. John W. Moore (CHC), det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Ch. Boan. Ashley D. Holland, det. USS Gannet; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. (Please turn to Page 281)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Navy Pay Board—The Navy Pay Board, appointed last week to "study existing inequalities and inconsistencies in Navy pay" held its second meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 28 and began consideration of the subject, a task which is expected to take several weeks. The study, which will embrace the situation in the Marine Corps as well as in the Navy, has aroused great interest throughout the Army as well as the naval service. Inasmuch as the armed services have been tied up in one pay system for a number of years Congress is not likely to receive any suggestions for a separate Navy pay system with favor, and if the subject is raised on Capitol Hill its consideration will most certainly involve the Army.

One feature of the matter which has caused comment is in the tacit admission in the precept to the pay board from the Secretary of the Navy that there are inequalities and inconsistencies in Navy pay. While most people will no doubt say that this is self evident, it is considered significant that the Navy Department officially recognizes the fact before the study is begun. Despite the fact that naval officials insist that the board was appointed, not for the purpose of drafting pay legislation, but merely to inform the Secretary of the Navy in the matter, the statement to the board that it is to study "existing inequalities and inconsistencies" would seem to indicate that the board constitutes the first step toward revision of the pay system.

While none of the officers of the Bureau of Navigation who have been identified with the plan to base pay on rank and abolish allowances and credit for other than commissioned service, were named on the board, it is expected that any recommendations that the group make will be based on this idea. The members of the board are: Capt. Arthur P. Fairfield, USN, president; Capt. Edgar L. Woods, MC, USN; Col. William P. Upshur, USMO; Comdr. Philip G. Lauman, CC, USN; Comdr. Robert R. Paumack, USN; Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Thomas, CEC, USN; Lt. Comdr. William B. Young, SC, USN.

Navy Line Selection Board—The Navy Line Selection Board met at the Navy Department yesterday morning at ten o'clock and got started on their arduous task. Nine captains and 22 commanders are to be recommended for selection to rear admiral and captain and the predictions are that the board will go down considerably far into the lists. Members of the board are: Admiral David F. Sellers, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet; Vice Adm. Frank H. Brumby, Commander of the Scouting Force; Rear Adm. Richard H. Leigh, Chairman of the General Board; Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, President of the Naval War College; Rear Adm. Arthur J. Hepburn, Commandant, Fourth Naval District; Rear Adm. Orin G. Murfin, Judge Advocate General of the Navy; Rear Adm. Arthur St. Clair Smith, Commandant, Norfolk Navy Yard; Rear Adm. John Halligan, Commander, Aircraft, Battle Force; Rear Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, Commander, Destroyers; Comdr. Louis E. Denfeld, on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, will act as recorder for the Board.

Withholding Pay Due Enlisted Men—Upholding the rights of enlisted men, Maj. Gen. H. B. Flake, commanding the Panama Canal Department, has issued the following circular:

"It has come to the attention of these headquarters that in some cases soldiers doing full duty have had their names dropped from the payroll or been denied pay when suspected of fraudulent enlistment; and that in other cases enlisted men have had their pay withheld for indebtedness due to the United States or its agencies in amounts in excess of two-thirds thereof in violation of the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 22, 1928, (45 Stat. 698; par. 1, AR 35-2440).

"Stoppage of pay of an enlisted man is unauthorized in any case except when it is made in execution of the sentence of a court-martial, or in pursuance of an act of Congress, or in conformity with Army Regulations which have the force of law. The subject of stoppage of pay of enlisted men is fully covered by Army Regulations 35-2440, the provisions of which will be strictly observed.

"Hereafter all cases which involve fraudulent enlistment will be investigated

in the usual way and submitted to these headquarters with all the evidence for final action. Pending receipt by the post commander of instructions from these headquarters, as to the final disposition of these cases, the man will be carried on a full duty and pay status."

Army Chaplains Notes—The office of the Chief of Chaplains calls attention to the fact that all chaplains detailed for duty with the CCO camps should contact the office of the Chief, War Department, Washington, D. C., as soon as possible after appointment, sending a copy of their orders and requesting information and instructions.

The office of the Chief of Chaplains has moved from the Walker Johnson Building, 1734 New York Ave., to Rooms 2022-24-26 The Munitions Building. The proper form of address is as formerly: Office of the Chief of Chaplains, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Christmas will be celebrated in a novel environment by thousands of young men in 1933. Chaplains are being advised by the Chief's office that they will have a unique opportunity for demonstrating resourcefulness in the set up of both festive and worshipful exercises. Novel ideas of celebrating this religious anniversary will be in order; all with the central purpose of bringing good cheer to men and pointing them to the Guiding Star for a world in toil, doubt and uncertainty. Dramatic talent should be plentiful in many of the camps and full advantage of such facilities should be taken by those with the leadership capable of directing a public performance. Mass singing of the age-old carols will awaken happy memories and inspire to resolute aspiration.

Securing attendance at non-paid Armory Drills—It is a testimony to the spirit of the National Guard that one hears little of the question of securing attendance at the Armory drills for which no payment is made. To the great majority of the National Guard the loss of 12 paid drills this year is viewed as a misfortune and a mistake but the thought of its interfering with the voluntary holding of the prescribed 48 drills has been furthest from their minds.

Nevertheless, the subject is bound to arise in isolated cases. One unit commander submitted to his state Adjutant General the following question:

"What if anything can be done to a man who fails to attend a prescribed drill for which there is no pay? Can a man be forced to attend any such drills? To wit: we are now holding twelve drills per quarter, eight of which are for pay. The men are not told which drills shall be for pay and which not. The three highest of each month are turned in for pay. A man misses the first and is summoned before a summary court. He is fined and later at the end of the month it develops that that particular drill was the one for which there was to be no pay. Granting that the man knows too much about such things and puts in a complaint, where do I stand?"

The Adjutant General's Department replies by indorsement which is quoted in part as follows for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Cir. No. 10, dated July 30, 1933, this Department prescribes the number of drills to be held the current fiscal year as directed by the Secretary of War.

"Drills held in excess of number prescribed in Cir. No. 10 are on a voluntary basis.

"It is desired that forty-eight drills be held during the present fiscal year. It is believed that the proper way to do this is for the organization commander to prescribe the dates on which drills will be held, stating in his order the ones for which pay will accrue and the ones which are purely voluntary.

"An explanation to members of organizations as to the necessity of forty-eight drills and to the advantages to the Guard as a whole, will, it is believed, induce a majority of them to report for the voluntary drills.

"Regardless of the legal aspect it is not thought to be good policy to court-martial soldiers who do not report for voluntary drills."

Joint Economy Board—The creation of a Joint Economy Board as an agency of the Joint Board, which was approved by the Secretaries of War and Navy some time ago, has been officially announced in General Orders now being disseminated by the War Department. The order reads:

"1. Upon recommendation of the Joint Board, approved by the Secretaries of War and Navy, a Joint Economy Board is appointed as a permanent agency. It is charged with the continuing responsibility of investigating and reporting to the Joint Board on economies which can be effected from time to time, without loss of efficiency, by the elimination of overlap or the simplification of functioning in those activities of the War and Navy Departments concerned with joint operations of the two services or which have approximately parallel functions.

"2. The membership of the Joint Economy Board will comprise five or more officers from each service and will include the following:

"a. *For the Army*.—The Chief of Budget and Legislative Planning Branch and four other officers of the Budget, Advisory Committee of the War Department.

"b. *For the Navy*.—The Assistant Budget Officer, Navy Department; the Director, Central Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations; the Director, Material Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations; the Assistant Director, Navy Yard Division, Office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and an officer from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (not below the rank of commander).

"c. *Secretary*.—The Secretary of the Joint Board will be the Secretary of the Joint Economy Board.

"3. Reports and recommendations of the Joint Economy Board will be presented to the Joint Board for action.

"4. Each chief of arm, service, or bureau will designate a liaison officer whose name shall be furnished to the Joint Economy Board and who will maintain contact between his office and the corresponding activity of the other service and with the board. Liaison officers will bring to the attention of the Joint Economy Board any matter which their respective chiefs shall deem to come within the purview of the board. Each liaison officer will furnish such aid to the board in securing information and data from his particular arm, service, or bureau as the board shall request. The Joint Economy Board will have authority over the liaison officers in so far as their duties pertain to the work of the board."

Turkey Day With the Army—In order to supply the Army with turkey for Thanksgiving there was purchased approximately 207,072 pounds at a cost of about \$51,768.00. This means that 17,258 turkeys of average size were purchased. If they had all been shipped to one point, a train of eleven refrigerator cars of average capacity would have been required to transport them. The turkey ration is 25 ounces-undrawn, or 25 ounces-drawn, per man.

Of this quantity, there were required for the American troops in the Philippines approximately 7,300 pounds. These turkeys were purchased in San Francisco and approximately eight (8) ship tons of refrigerator space were required for their transportation.

It is not for the men of the Army alone that Uncle Sam purchased turkey for Thanksgiving dinner this year. The boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps also were provided for. To meet the needs of this vast army of workers there were required 525,000 pounds of turkey at a cost of \$131,000.00. This means a total of 43,750 turkeys of average size, and twenty-six (26) average refrigerator cars were required to transport it to the camps throughout the country.

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The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Maj. Gen. Arthur W. Brown, JAGD, upon his appointment as Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Rear Adm. Christian J. Peoples (SC), USN, who was selected by the President to consolidate the procurement activities of the Government.

Col. Douglas C. McDougal, USMC, and Maj. Julian C. Smith, USMC, who were last week awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Navy Cross respectively for meritorious service in Nicaragua.

General MacArthur's Report (Continued from First Page)

rapidly as possible. The plan includes National Guard as well as Regular Army units and establishments. The purpose of the new organization is to increase the readiness of existing units for emergency, and places emphasis upon speed and effectiveness in mobilization, rather than on numbers. The Chief of Staff states that planning and other preparatory activity for emergency will be better coordinated and directed under the new organization.

The report also sets forth the major features of War Department organization, and shows the purpose and functions of each of its principal parts. General MacArthur concludes that the existing organization is as satisfactory as any as could be devised and presents convincing reasons to support this opinion.

The Chief of Staff invites attention to the fact that the American Army constitutes a very insignificant factor in the problem of reaching any international agreement concerning limitation of land armaments. He shows that so far as our own military establishment is concerned, it is already so small that it could scarcely be affected by any international agreement acceptable to other powers, except in some few special weapons, such as heavy mobile guns and bombing airplanes. He points out that in some countries these are logically regarded as offensive weapons while in others they are just as logically considered almost exclusively defensive. It is such honest differences as these that complicate still further the knotty problem of disarmament.

The text of the balance of the report follows:

Text of Report

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Review of the Army's accomplishments during the fiscal year just ended and analysis of the major problems now confronting it reveal the marked degree in which they have been influenced by the extraordinary social and economic conditions prevailing throughout the period. For the Military Establishment the year has been a notable one, but the reasons for its unusual significance involve events and conditions of universal import rather than any particular circumstance of military activity or of purely technical interest.

The history of American development during the past 3 years will concern itself principally with the origin, progress, and effects of acute economic disorders that have included all nations in their grip. It will comprise a story of growing stagnation in business, alarming increases in privation and hardship, dwindling public revenue, mounting tax rates, and sharp contractions in customary governmental activities and expenditures. But probably as the most significant development of the period there will be recorded the initiation, in the spring of 1933, of a powerful governmental offensive against the forces of depression, as an incident of which we have witnessed the entry of Federal agencies and public funds into entirely new fields of activity.

Time and again national leaders have likened existing conditions to those of

war. This comparison has been employed to illustrate the extent to which every phase of our national life has been affected by the economic depression, and to indicate the solidarity of national effort that must be attained in order to bring about revival of business activity. In this way also public attention has been focused upon the necessity for unprecedented measures in attacking the Nation's critical and pressing problems.

In this difficult struggle the Army of the United States has been affected in many ways. Sharp reductions have been made in the sums normally appropriated for its maintenance, while the Commander in Chief has assigned to it unique responsibilities in his coordinated campaign for economic rehabilitation. As a consequence, the Army, in its efforts to meet the requirements of basic defense missions, has faced the double difficulty of reducing costs on the one hand and at the same time executing unusual and exacting duties on the other.

Appropriations for Army Maintenance

The annual appropriation act for the fiscal year 1934, approved March 4, 1933, carried a total of about \$270,000,000 for military activities of the Army. This sum was approximately \$65,000,000 less than that made available for similar purposes for the fiscal year 1932, and, aside from all savings effected by reason of lowered commodity prices and officers' pay cuts, provided for sharp contractions in activities essential to permanent efficiency of the Army. Among the curtailments required were almost complete cessation in procurement of motor vehicles, practical suspension of mechanization and similar

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General MacArthur's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

programs, reduction in airplane replacement, and marked contraction in target practice and other phases of practical training, particularly for the Regular Army.

As finally passed, the bill unquestionably represented in the opinion of Congress, the minimum amounts necessary for a single year's maintenance, on a depression basis, of the country's Military Establishment. The inescapable dangers in permitting deterioration in essential materiel and in suspending prosecution of necessary development programs were pointed out by the Department and were clearly understood by the committees of Congress. But the crying need for reduction in Federal expenditures impelled that body to make the most extensive cuts it believed prudent under its constitutional duty of providing for the national defense and of raising and maintaining armies.

The adjustments demanded as a result of this shrunken appropriation were serious ones, but the War Department was preparing a plan to put them into effect with the least possible damage to national defense when, on March 28, information was received from the Bureau of the Budget that an additional cut of about \$80,000,000 would have to be made.

This was a stunning blow to national defense.

The whole matter of progressive reductions in the sums made available for the Military Establishment has become so serious as to warrant here a statistical review of the successive steps taken in this direction during the past several years.

The last fiscal year in which appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment were comparatively free from the destructive influence of the existing economic situation was 1932. For that period military appropriations aggregated \$334,764,748. This total was distributed as follows:

Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	\$285,627,022
National Guard	35,109,142
Organized Reserves	6,537,785
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	3,978,900
Citizens' Military Training Camps	2,779,129
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	732,770

Total

The following fiscal year (1933) Congress decreased the appropriation by a total of \$48,771,771. This decrease was distributed to activities as follows:

Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	\$46,283,116
National Guard	1,645,577
Organized Reserves	183,437
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	109,484
Citizens' Military Training Camps	175,505
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	508,620

Total

For the fiscal year 1934 Congress further decreased the amount available for military activities to \$269,873,353. This reduction of \$16,319,624 was distributed in the following amounts to the various components and activities:

Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	\$15,444,661
National Guard	178,701
Organized Reserves	612,953
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	103,624
Citizens' Military Training Camps	20,315
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	

The sum of the cuts absorbed under appropriation acts during these 2 fiscal years were, in terms of the 1932 appropriations:

Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	38
National Guard	10
Organized Reserves	6
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	10
Citizens' Military Training Camps	10
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	150

Hardly had the legislation appropriating the above sums for the fiscal year 1934 been enacted by Congress and approved by the President, when there

was received from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget the instructions of March 28 previously referred to. His communication tentatively limited expenditures for the departmental and military activities of the War Department during the fiscal year 1934 to \$196,000,000.

The data accompanying the memorandum of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget indicated that the proposed authorizations were allocated to activities as follows (omitting funds for departmental expenses):

Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	\$182,351,956
National Guard	6,400,312
Organized Reserves	1,134,458
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	1,085,005
Citizens' Military Training Camps	45,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	2,700

Total

In comparison with the appropriation for 1934 the Budget Bureau figures required the following reductions:

Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	Amount of reduction	Percentage of reduction
United States	\$41,547,286	19
National Guard	26,884,532	81
Organized Reserves	5,219,890	82
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	1,790,426	53
Citizens' Military Training Camps	2,455,000	96
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	156,705	99
Total	78,053,919	29

Translated into terms of its effect upon the Military Establishment this proposal contemplated—

The retirement of some 3,000 to 4,000 Regular officers.

The discharge of about 12,000 to 15,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The elimination of field and armory drill training for the National Guard.

The elimination of all active duty training for the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The elimination of the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

The elimination of field training for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The elimination of field training for the Regular Army.

The almost complete dismantling of the technical services of the Army, including the discharge of civilian technicians engaged in research, design, development, and experiment.

The cessation of procurement of necessary equipment and nearly all supplies except clothing and food.

From these many indirect effects would have been experienced, particularly by reason of losses in Regular officers. Because of lack of instructors, inactive training for civilian components would have almost ceased, and the military school system would have been practically paralyzed. Manifestly such results would have meant the scrapping of the system prescribed in the National Defense Act, and the reduction of the American Military Establishment to the status of a Federal constabulary.

The War Department therefore vigorously contested these figures as being entirely inadequate for each of the components of the Army of the United States. The adjustment of the requirements of the Military Establishment to the Government's retrenchment program was the subject of continuous and intensive study by the War Department, and of written and oral presentations to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. As a result that official, under date of June 9, 1933, communicated a decision increasing the total authorized expenditures for departmental and military activities to \$224,964,758. In forwarding this decision to the Secretary of War, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget stated:

The allocation of this amount is entirely within your discretion and you are authorized by the President to take such steps as may be necessary in order that your expenditures may be within the \$224,964,758 herein specified.

The allocation of this amount (again omitting funds for departmental expenses) as made by the War Department is indicated in the following table of comparison with the original tentative allocation of the Bureau of the Budget:

	Original tentative allocation by Budget Bureau	War Department allocation	Increase by War Department over Budget Bureau's original allocation	Percent
Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	\$182,351,956	\$197,143,143	8	
National Guard	6,400,312	18,040,344	182	
Organized Reserves	1,134,458	1,989,966	70	
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	1,085,005	2,629,900	56	
Citizens' Military Training Camps	45,000	1,000,000	2,122	
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	2,700	50,000	1,752	
Total	191,619,434	220,853,353	15	

In addition to \$2,340,198 from Civilian Conservation funds.

Just after the close of the fiscal year, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget increased the allotment for the National Guard by approximately \$8,000,000. Half of the sum was provided by the Budget Bureau as an increase in total authorized expenditures. The remainder had to be secured by reducing the amounts for other military activities. Subsequently the President, upon the earnest recommendation of the executive committee of the Reserve Officers' Association, approved a \$1,000,000 increase in the total authorizations and directed it be used for training of the Organized Reserves.

The expenditure program for the fiscal year 1934, in accordance with the final instructions received from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, represents the following percentages of reduction from the corresponding amounts available for the fiscal year 1932:

Regular Army and overhead for all components of the Army of the United States	Percent
United States	32
National Guard	31
Organized Reserves	48
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	35
Citizens' Military Training Camps	66
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	93
Total	33

*This percentage disregards funds provided from Civilian Conservation Corps money amounting to \$2,340,198.

Effect of Reduced Appropriations Upon Materiel

In distributing the successive reductions in military appropriations since 1931, the War Department has striven determinedly to maintain the structural framework of trained personnel indispensable to orderly mobilization in emergency. So far as possible every reduction has been absorbed by continuing in service obsolete and inefficient equipment, and where absolutely necessary, by suspending technical research and development work. There has resulted also a serious shortage in ammunition both for target practice and for reserve stocks. The hope was and is that no grave emergency might arise to demand prompt and effective employment of the Army of the United States before these deficiencies could be made good under conditions of greater national prosperity.

The risks involved in such a policy are clearly recognized, yet in view of the necessities of the situation, it has been followed as a lesser evil than that of permitting deterioration either in strength or efficiency of the human organization maintained as the backbone of our land defense establishment.

The extent to which the Army has suffered in the matter of materiel, even under the appropriations of 1932 and immediately preceding years, is clearly indicated in the results of an analysis made by the War Department in June of

this year. This study was prepared in response to instructions, received through the Secretary of War, that the War Department submit for consideration in connection with the public-works program, a list of its essential needs in various types of materiel. In conformity with those instructions, only items deemed essential to modern efficiency and necessary under a well-balanced program of preparedness were included in the estimates. Sums for needed ammunition reserves were deliberately excluded, principally because of their great size.

I give here a summary of the major items recommended for immediate procurement, together with the approximate amounts involved:

Army housing, including Hawaii, Panama, and National Guard construction	\$135,000,000
Mechanization	23,000,000
Motorization, general	39,000,000
Antiaircraft equipment, including motorization	33,000,000
Modernization and motorization of the Field Artillery	35,000,000
Aircraft	30,000,000
Total	304,000,000

These figures, excepting the amounts shown for construction, represent the extent to which the Army is deficient in modern weapons and equipment. This deficit has not occurred suddenly but rather is the cumulative result of years of failure to provide adequately for procurement and replacement.

The situation in motorization is typical. The term "motorization" as used in the Army pertains to the utilization of motor vehicles by military units for transportation purposes; mechanization on the other hand pertains more particularly to the use of motor vehicles as weapons on the battlefield.

Practically all units are inadequately supplied with transportation equipment, while extensive studies and experiments have demonstrated that in many organizations efficiency would be greatly enhanced by substitution of motor trucks for animal-drawn vehicles. Such a substitution would be accompanied, moreover, by an actual saving in money in the units affected.

The great proportion of the motor equipment now in possession of the Army was built during the World War and is obsolete as well as largely worn out. The total needs of the Regular Army for general motorization purposes are 9,385 trucks and 279 tractors. For the National Guard, aggregate requirements are about 19,500. Ever since the World War the American Army has not only failed to keep pace with world trends toward increasing mobility in military forces but has actually retrogressed in this respect. Under the 1934 authorizations this deterioration will be accentuated.

The situation with respect to fighting vehicles is similar. This subject, which was discussed at some length in my report last year, commands an increasingly intense interest throughout the Army.

Except for about a dozen machines produced during the past few years, every tank in the Army today is of World-War manufacture. Their number is entirely inadequate. Even more serious than this is the fact that they are so obsolete in design as to be completely useless for employment against any modern unit on the battlefield. Their maximum cross-country speed is not over 4 to 5 miles an hour, whereas an ability to go 18 to 20 is mandatory, and a greater one is highly desirable.

In recent disarmament discussions there have been advanced proposals looking toward the elimination, by international agreement, of so-called "heavy tanks" (classed as those over 16 tons). But such proposals, at least to my knowledge, have not affected the types in which our Army is most interested; that is, those of about 12 tons and under.

The recommendations of the War Department for a greater degree of mechanization do not contemplate accumulation of vast quantities of expensive and, in a certain sense, experimental tanks and armored cars. On the contrary, all that is sought is opportunity to equip 2

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infantry regiments and 1 cavalry brigade with the types of modern vehicles that have given the greatest promise of their suitability. Such a program is necessary first, to provide for thorough tactical tests and for the development of applicable training methods and doctrines and, second, to have available a limited number of organizations suitably trained and equipped to carry on this type of action in sudden emergency. This matter is of the utmost importance to the efficiency of the Army and to its ability to fulfill its missions in any crisis.

A policy permitting limited procurement of these special fighting machines in time of peace would enable industrial establishments of the country to study and solve the difficult problems incident to their production. With such an opportunity for self-education they could render the Government much more efficient, economical, and expeditious service in the event of war. This last reason is a weighty one, for even under favorable conditions as to availability of facilities, materials, and labor, it would require at least 12 months for commercial concerns to remodel their factories and attain quantity production in this type of weapon.

Our aggregate expenditures since 1920 for experimental and development work in mechanization have been about \$2,000,000, only a fraction of the amounts spent for similar purposes by some of the foreign nations. For example, within the space of 4 years England appropriated \$20,000,000 for mechanization projects in its army. The item of \$23,000,000 needed to prosecute the proposed program would go a long way toward correcting our existing weakness in this particular respect.

Just as is the case in motorization and mechanization, each of the other items in the above list represents a serious deficiency in needed equipment. It is obvious that as long as these conditions persist the military effectiveness of the Army is below acceptable standards, and additional risks to the Nation's safety are incurred. The War Department strongly recommended that remedial action be instituted under the general authority and purposes of the public-works program. Priorities were indicated so that any lesser amounts provided might be applied to the most essential needs.

Final announcement as to the amounts that would be made available for these purposes by the Public Works Administration had not been made by the end of the fiscal year. But it seems pertinent to point out that much of the equipment desired is of such a nature as to require expenditure of public funds in industries and localities suffering particularly from the depression. Its manufacture would contribute effectively and immediately to the relief of unemployment. Moreover, the money would be applied to a critical governmental need, and would yield clear returns to the continuing welfare of our country. For national defense still remains the first duty of a sovereign power.

Effect of Reduced Appropriations on Training Efficiency and Personnel

In no other profession are the penalties for employing untrained personnel so appalling and so irrevocable as in the military.

Suspension of military training or further slashing into the Army's existing organization would produce a tragic situation—a situation even more serious in its eventual results than that discussed in the preceding section. Efficiency would fall off rapidly. Future correction would involve years of intensive work to make good months of current neglect. In the event of an emergency human and material costs and risk of defeat would be multiplied.

Mutual confidence, morale, and teamwork in a military force are the products of unremitting and intelligent effort. Continuity of training along lines determined by incessant study and research is the price of professional skill. That these things are essential to military success is a fundamental truth estab-

lished by the experience of centuries. Today they are of greater moment than ever before, since modern weapons are so varied in type and some of them so complex in construction that exploitation of their full possibilities in combat requires the utmost in technical and professional ability.

The first essential of an efficient training system is a strong corps of highly qualified Regular officers. Such a body must attain the professional ability to analyze and interpret the lessons of history and evaluate them in the light of present and constantly changing conditions. From these it must develop correct principles, methods, and technique applying to every phase of the military art. Its size should be sufficient to insure efficient performance of all duties devolving upon it under the American system of national defense. Among other things it must provide the officers required in foreign garrisons and in the permanently manned harbor defenses of the country. It must furnish commissioned personnel for all types of technical duty in the procurement and development services and for all portions of the general overhead required by the Army of the United States. A part of its strength must be set aside for the maintenance of professional efficiency through school operation, and another for carrying on the many activities involved in peace-time preparation for mobilization.

In addition to these varied duties the Regular officer corps must provide military instruction for all elements of the Army of the United States. The first objective of this instruction work is to bring to a satisfactory level of proficiency the technical qualifications of every man in every component who will act as a unit commander in a war.

These leaders bear unmeasurable responsibilities. Lack of skill in the individual soldier inevitably results in exposure of his own life to unnecessary risk. But lack of skill in the officer directly endangers the lives of his followers and comrades, as well as his own. Unless he is a man of practical judgment and technical ability it is certain that his unit will, in battle, suffer futile and needless losses. Without officers, and I mean trained officers, armies are nothing but mobs, and successive disaster must almost certainly bring final defeat before commanders can absorb the lessons they should have learned in peace. An army without trained leaders is a contradiction in terms.

The fitness of officers therefore is a matter of serious concern to the War Department, a concern that would be intimately shared by the whole American people if there were universal appreciation of these basic truths. But because war is of infrequent occurrence, and because its dramatic rather than its technical side is emphasized in popular histories of military campaigns, the shibboleth persists that a commander's duty comprises nothing more than urging his men forward to the charge. Men who would tremble at the thought of plunging a surgeon's knife into the abdomen of a suffering appendicitis patient seem to have, although equally ignorant of applicable technique, a bland confidence in their ability to maneuver thousands through the dangers of a shell-torn field to the never-changing end of glorious victory. Though they might stand in helpless wonder before the intricacies of a machinist's lathe they apparently assume that the complicated and dangerous weapons of modern war miraculously operate themselves, to the consternation of the enemy and our own benefit.

No man, whatever his calling, can have greater need for the ultimate in professional knowledge and skill than he to whom falls, for example, the responsibility of leading a single infantry battalion in battle. The mere bringing up of his battalion to the front, adequately prepared for battle, represents the fruition of weeks or months of intensive effort based upon years of self-preparation. Every man in the unit must have been diligently and properly practiced in the use of rifle, bayonet, and gas mask. Specialists must be expert in

the use of machine guns, automatic rifles, 1-pounder cannon, and 3-inch mortars. The commanding officer must know that his supply and communication units are well trained and that his medical detachment is ready to render efficient service. He must be assured that each man knows how to conduct himself under shellfire, under air, tank, and gas attacks, and through every vicissitude of modern battle. He must train every element of the command to work smoothly and efficiently with every other. And finally the leader must have developed to the highest degree his own understanding of human nature and his capacity for personal leadership, for in battle men will follow only those whose demonstrated efficiency inspires confidence and respect.

Once the commander has brought his unit into position for attack, he must decide correctly upon the best formations and methods to be employed against the particular opposition he has encountered. He must give appropriate orders to every unit in his battalion and to elements attached to it; he must make sure that his communications will keep him in touch, throughout the progress of the engagement, with each portion of his whole command and with cooperating units. Every factor applying to supply, reserves, wounded personnel, entanglements, entrenchments, transportation, and, above all to the morale of his men must be studied and provided for. He must be able to follow with a discerning eye the progress of the battle so that at its crisis he may make the most effective use of all his remaining assets. And he himself must be so accustomed by peace-time maneuvers to efficient performance of his control functions that the stress and nervous strain of battle will not paralyze his brain and nullify the efforts of his whole command.

Hundred of other officers throughout the Army are held responsible for duties which, though frequently different in character, require an equal degree of professional training and are, in some cases, even more important to the success of the whole. All these individuals must work as a team—every man and every action must be so integrated as to produce the maximum in combat effectiveness. Such possibilities may be realized only through continuous and intelligent study, development, experimentation, and practical training.

Four times during the nineteenth century the United States went to war under conditions that forced us to incur needless sacrifices by committing units to action under the leadership of hastily and imperfectly trained commanders. In spite of these repeated lessons the same error was committed in 1917. In seeking evidence on this point we are not confined to testimony from the leaders of our own Army. The writings of our Allies and of our opponents in the late war are particularly revealing in their comments upon American battle operations. Foch, Hindenberg, Ludendorff, and many others have praised without stint the courage and dash of American units on the Western Front. But even while those veterans of many battles were lost in admiration for the bravery of troops that could sustain appalling numbers of casualties and still keep on attacking, they were aghast at the useless and costly sacrifices we made because of unskilled leadership in the smaller units. Training—professional training—and the skill and knowledge and morale resulting therefrom are the first indispensable to efficiency in combat.

With this general background it is not difficult to understand why the War Department has opposed, as wholly illogical and dangerous to national defense, every attempt to diminish our already inadequate corps of Regular officers or to reduce its opportunities for training. The Department has insisted upon maintaining the proficiency and sufficiency of the Regular officer corps, no matter what other reductions policy may compel in the Military Establishment.

These considerations account also for the determined effort the Department has made to preserve the integrity of civilian component training. The value to national defense of the civilian forces

is measured by the extent to which they are equipped to perform the specific tasks allotted to them as emergency responsibilities. Because of the limited opportunities for military training that, even under the best of conditions, are available to these components, their instruction necessarily differs from that of the Regular Army in its greater degree of specialization. As far as possible every officer of the National Guard and of the Reserves is now assigned to the position he would be expected to fill in an emergency of the immediate future, and to the greatest practicable extent his training is directed toward qualifying him for the particular duties applying thereto. In this way each can be expected to acquire reasonable proficiency in his particular military function, providing only that he is offered and avails himself of training opportunities and that his morale and interest are maintained at high levels.

For similar reasons the department has also resisted any further diminution in the enlisted strength of our professional force. The experience noncommissioned officers and other enlisted men of the Regular Army would have important organizational and training missions in the event of any major mobilization. In this work they supplement and extend the effort of officers, particularly in teaching technique applying to weapons and to small units. The existence of a strong and experienced nucleus would enable the whole to attain a satisfactory battle efficiency in a minimum of time.

This point was discussed at a hearing held on April 26 of this year by the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. I quote here a short extract from my answer to a question as to the possibility of employing in battle enlisted men with little or no training.

Of course, you can put an untrained person on the battle line just as you could put a novice in front of a typewriter in your office. In the latter case you would pay for inefficiency in multiplied costs. Although the salary you pay a good typist includes a factor that reimburses the worker for months of training spent in a secretarial school, increased efficiency nevertheless results in economy. Put a recruit in battle and the Nation pays in blood of its manhood and in multiplied risk of defeat. This country has time and again paid fearful prices for adhering to the doctrine that "a million men would spring to arms overnight." Men experienced in the actual business of fighting have learned this lesson, even if some of the theorists sitting far in the rear have failed to do so.

With fine officers and noncommissioned officers in an established organization a recruit can take his place rather effectively in ranks after a few short weeks of intensive training. But even under these ideal conditions a certain amount of time is necessary. It varies according to the age, physical condition, and previous experience of the recruit. Time must be allowed for necessary inoculations against disease, for hardening the men who come from cities and towns, for teaching them to shoot, march, and, above all, to obey without question when under the stress of battle. These things take time no matter how intensive the training program. But the important thing is that the training of the officers and noncommissioned officers capable of absorbing these recruits takes a much longer period. Let us remember that we are preparing in time of peace the nucleus, the backbone, of an emergency army. We are getting the experts ready to handle the intensive training of large bodies in emergency.

To my lot in the World War fell many unusual opportunities for observing at first hand the value of training in battle. It is my professional opinion that far from overtraining any element of the Army of the United States we are not able under existing conditions to reach the standards that should prevail in the skeletonized nucleus that we maintain.

One of the fundamental purposes in maintaining a professional force is to make constantly available to the Federal Government a reasonable amount of military strength capable of immediate and effective action in emergency. In many situations promptitude in the employment of relatively small forces might obviate the necessity for later operations on a large scale. In our Military Establishment only Regular personnel is obligated exclusively and continuously to

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the service of the Government and is instantaneously responsive to the orders of the President. Full advantage in emergency may be taken of this degree of availability only where it is accompanied by an equal readiness from a professional viewpoint. It is therefore one of the principal duties of the War Department to see that Regular Army units are well organized, highly trained, adequately equipped, and so located as to be capable of rapid concentration toward any threatened point.

In the continental United States there is today a total of some 87,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army. Normally, about 55,000 of these, widely scattered in military stations throughout the whole country, are available for assignment to combat units. In emergency, many of these would have to turn immediately to the performance of important training, organization, and mobilization tasks. But others would necessarily move without delay to insure the safety of vital industrial and population centers and to protect against sudden raids and attacks. Their readiness for such missions should be well-nigh perfect. For some years the Regular Army has been so small as to endanger its ability to discharge this dual responsibility. Yet unless both missions are satisfactorily accomplished in emergency the results might easily become disastrous.

Under the programs supported by the appropriations of 1933 and immediately preceding years, theoretical training of the Army of the United States has been maintained on a satisfactory basis. The general and special service schools have been functioning efficiently, inactive training for the National Guard and Reserves has been developing along sound lines, and garrison instruction for Regular units has been handicapped only by a shortage in officers and by the extremely small numbers of men available for duty in each organization.

In field training the situation has not been so encouraging. The maneuver field offers the only possible peace-time approach to battle conditions, and tactical exercises should not only be of frequent occurrence, but for them there should be assembled combat units, auxiliary services, and staffs sufficiently large to stimulate battlefield situations and to present fairly accurate pictures of war's characteristic problems. Because of the greatly reduced strength of Regular units, field exercises on this scale have not been possible and the instruction of Regular and Reserve officers and of enlisted men, in these extremely skeletonized maneuvers, has left much to be desired.

In spite of difficulties, slow progress has been realized. But under the situation now facing us not only will progress be practically suspended, but many of the results so far attained will be lost. No funds will be available for the modest expenses incurred in field exercises for the Regular Army. Fewer Reserve officers can be called to active duty for 2 weeks' training. Lack of money will prohibit nearly all target practice and in other ways limit the opportunity of the soldier to learn and remain familiar with the practical phases of his profession. While at the end of the fiscal year it appeared probable that theoretical instruction could be carried forward in 1934 on about the same scale as in 1933, this, without appropriate practical work, cannot sustain efficiency.

Our minimum requirements in the fields of personnel and training include theoretical instruction for all components of the Army and for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps on the scale of the 1932 program; an Officers' Reserve Corps of about 120,000 with 2 weeks' active duty training for 30,000 annually; maintenance of the National Guard at least at existing strength with 48 armory drills yearly and 2 weeks' field training in as large formations as practicable; target practice and field exercises, to include maneuvers by large commands, for all tactical units of the Regular Army, and an enlisted strength

of 165,000. This number of enlisted men will provide training cadres of satisfactory strength and an efficient tactical force of reasonable size constantly available for emergency use.

Future Trends in Organization, Training, and Equipment of the Army

The complexion of an army is slow to change—a military truism that has held good from the beginning of historical time. So pronounced is this tendency, particularly in periods of peace, that within the restricted experience of any single generation, military establishments are likely to appear to the laymen as exceedingly stable. If not static, organisms. Yet the only unchanging element in armies is man himself. On the battlefield he is emotional, sometimes unreliable, and easily incapacitated, but in his mental, moral, and physical characteristics he is not noticeably different from the soldier of 25 centuries ago. All else undergoes constant change and though the process is at times so gradual as to be almost imperceptible except to the technician, its cumulative effects are so pronounced that the military tactics, weapons, equipment, organization, and methods of supply of any particular epoch of the world's history have often but faintly resembled those of the one next preceding. Each partial step by which such changes take place represents a definite increase in combat effectiveness. Failure to accomplish any one of them introduces an element of obsolescence into an army, and their continued neglect during years of peace might well result, should war occur, in military defeat and national disaster.

In modern times probably the most important causes for changes in battle methods are new discoveries or inventions affecting weapons or equipment. But in seeking to forecast the immediate effects of any particular invention upon organization and tactics, there must be recognized certain practical considerations that tend to modify theoretical results.

One of these considerations is that, while the basic idea of a new weapon may be instantaneously evolved, mechanical efficiency is normally attained by a step-by-step process. The powerful field gun of today bears little resemblance to the crude weapon of the fourteenth century, but if all intervening models could be assembled for a single inspection, it would be appreciated how slowly the transformation has taken place, and how gradually, therefore. It has dictated changes in battle formations and methods. Within the space of a hundred years railways have produced marked changes in the transportation and supply of armies. But their present efficiency has been very laboriously attained, and their degree of usefulness to armies has increased at an exactly similar rate. Even now railroads are not always available where needed by an army, and for isolated and specialized operations the transportation methods of the ancient Romans are still in vogue. Other weapons and auxiliary equipment have gone through a similar evolution, though in modern times successive improvements follow each other at greater speed than formerly.

Another modifying influence is that almost simultaneously with the appearance of a new weapon, technicians undertake the task of developing against it neutralizing methods or mechanisms. Thus the tank, which was produced to assist in breaking through the defensive fires of machine guns and other automatic small arms, was partially answered by the antitank gun, the armor-piercing bullet, the tank trap and the .50 caliber machine gun. These counterdevelopments have already compelled tank designers to increase the weight of protective armor originally considered necessary and this, of course, has caused changes in power plants and other important features of combat vehicles. For some weapons the principal defense is equipment of similar type, employed either directly against the same class of weapons in the opposing force, or in threatened or actual retaliation. The airplane is a particularly good illustra-

tion of this class, although it has brought forth also extraordinary developments in antiaircraft artillery and machine guns. So through the list of weapons and equipment there is discernible this neutralizing tendency, operating to limit the effect of any particular one upon organization and tactics. Moreover, the many different types and kinds of weapons, equipment and appliances required by an army are each employed for specific purposes. No single item has universal application to all conditions and to all situations, and as a consequence the degree of its influence upon battle methods is invariably circumscribed by its own limitations in applicability.

But probably the most important of these practical considerations is expense. Improvement in weapons and equipment is a continuing process, and complete replacement each time a more efficient type is developed would involve prohibitive costs. The most that can be done in peace is to develop pilot models, secure small quantities for thorough test and development of tactics, maintain a few units satisfactorily equipped for emergency use, and insure that upon the outbreak of any major war manufacture will be initiated in the most modern rather than in obsolete types. To greater or less degree all nations are forced to observe this limitation in the procurement of munitions. From these conditions has sprung the fairly accurate generalization that an army invariably begins a war with the weapons left over from the preceding one. It strives to improve its position in this regard as far as possible, and to develop methods for employing new models and for defense against them, but its general training must be based upon weapons in its possession rather than upon those it hopes to obtain.

The combined result of all these modifying influences is that the military advantages to be immediately obtained through the invention of a new engine or agent of destruction always fall short of those envisioned by theorists. The war chariot, the longbow, the blunderbuss, the wheeled cannon—each in its turn has made its appearance and, in spite of obvious limitations upon its usefulness, has been acclaimed by its particular school of supporters as the ultimate in military effectiveness. In more modern times the magazine rifle, smokeless powder, the machine gun, the airplane, toxic gases, and the tank have been greeted in a similar fashion. History demonstrates, however, that none of them has suddenly disrupted organization or revolutionized battle methods. But each has exerted a definite influence, and in general the most successful armies have been those whose leaders have been quickest to appreciate new possibilities and to develop methods for exploiting the advantages offered thereby.

A major responsibility of the War Department General Staff is to keep abreast of all current developments applicable to the conduct of war, and to anticipate the trends in organization, equipment, tactics, and training that may logically be expected to result.

Many technical and industrial advances of the past decade carry unusual significance for the Army. They include the remarkable improvements constantly being made in the speed, reliability, and endurance of airplanes; the great strides toward perfecting anti-aircraft matériel; the increasing ability of certain types of motor vehicles to operate over relatively difficult terrain; new developments in armor-piercing bullets; the production of satisfactory machine guns of small weight; the development of an efficient shoulder arm capable of semiautomatic fire; the enormous increase in the use of motor cars, both passenger and cargo; and the extraordinary progress that has been made in good road construction. Alongside these are many others that promise increased mobility for the whole Army and greater efficiency in artillery, chemicals, signal communication, and supply.

Each arm and service of the Military Establishment is seeking to utilize current scientific developments for the enhancement of its own battle effectiveness.

The specific objectives are to facilitate the exercise of leadership by improving the efficiency of communications and to increase the fire power and mobility of every arm in every component of the army.

Infantry.—For some 40 years the basic arm of the Infantry has been the magazine rifle, equipped with a bayonet. The ever-present need for increased volume of fire under the direct control of forward commanders has led to the introduction into Infantry formations from time to time of other types of weapons, such as machine guns, small cannon, trench mortars, and automatic rifles. These are classed as special Infantry weapons, and because of their weight, all except the automatic rifle, have necessarily been organized into auxiliary Infantry units provided with equipment suitable for their transportation. Since the World War, equipment of all these classes has undergone great improvement, but the most significant developments are those applying to the weapons carried by the fighting foot soldier in the basic Infantry company. For the hand-operated magazine rifle and the automatic rifle with which these units are now armed, there will eventually be substituted semiautomatic shoulder weapons and very light machine guns. The technical superiority of each of these over the weapon it will replace is such that the Infantry will be enabled to minimize losses by a greater dispersion of its personnel in forward echelons. Troops will have an increased ability to concentrate intensive fires upon critical areas and to defend themselves against low-flying airplanes.

It may prove practicable and desirable to reduce materially the authorized war strength of Infantry units. A more definite realignment of Infantry formations into light and heavy elements, corresponding to the weight of unit armament and to tactical functions, may possibly be indicated. These or other far-reaching changes in organization and tactics are certain to result from general use of improved equipment in any future war. While complete rearmament with these weapons cannot be expected in the near future, there is a real and minimum need at this moment for the amounts necessary to equip one regiment in order that the nature and extent of such changes can be accurately determined.

Greater Infantry mobility on the march is certain to result from a maximum use of motors and of growing sets of good roads, both for transportation of supplies and equipment and, where possible, of personnel. Every great power recognizes the importance of this trend and is striving to provide appropriate transportation for its army. Animal transport will soon be found in Infantry formations only for very special uses, if at all.

Infantry mobility on the battlefield will be enhanced by a more effective assistance in breaking through the bands of small-arms fire which habitually cover the hostile front and pin the unarmored soldier to the ground. From the viewpoint of the Infantry this is the principal mission of the tank. To serve such a purpose tanks must, above all other things, be invulnerable to small-arms fire, but since it is impracticable to carry sufficient armor to protect against shells, combat machines must also have a speed, reliability, and maneuverability on average terrain that will render them difficult targets for artillery. Models now in existence meet these tactical requirements sufficiently well to justify their procurement in moderate numbers. This project derives the greatest importance from the certainty that in any protracted war of major proportions in the near future, tanks will play an important part in decisive operations.

Cavalry.—The duty of the Cavalry arm is to carry out those ground missions which demand from troops a high degree of strategic or road mobility rather than capacity for sustained combat. These missions involve reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance.

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well as many other types of operations such as attacks at the hostile flanks and rear and protection of sensitive points in our own formations.

Mobility is therefore of greater importance to cavalry than to any other ground arm. This need for celerity in movement is constantly growing, since with every increase in the mobility of the main army the cavalry must make at least a comparable gain. Moreover, aircraft and long-range guns have compelled greater depths in battle formations than ever before and the areas necessarily covered in cavalry operations have been correspondingly increased.

The horse has no higher degree of mobility today than he had a thousand years ago. The time has therefore arrived when the Cavalry arm must either replace or assist the horse as a means of transportation or else pass into the limbo of discarded military formations. But there is no possibility of eliminating the need for certain units capable of performing more distant missions than can be efficiently carried out by the mass of the Army. The elements assigned to these tasks will be the cavalry of the future, but manifestly the horse alone will not meet its requirements in transportation.

The Cavalry arm has been studying this problem intensively. Two general methods appear worthy of consideration. One is the complete mechanization of cavalry units. This method provides mechanical carriers for soldiers and cargo, vehicles suitable for scout and reconnaissance work, and others designed for combat in any average type of terrain. Every effort is being made to arm and equip one brigade of Cavalry on this basis, but to date only one regiment stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., has actually begun the transformation. Lack of suitable machines is the major obstacle to progress, and until this one regiment is adequately equipped, little could be gained by designating a second unit for the same purpose.

The other solution proposed involves the replacement of the horse and mule by motor vehicles for practically every purpose except that of carrying the cavalry combat soldier and the weapons normally supplied to cavalry formations. Under this method the Artillery and a large part of the trains of the Cavalry division would be motorized. To each Cavalry regiment would be allotted a certain number of scout cars and possibly a few fighting vehicles. The great advantage claimed for an organization of the second kind is that in road mobility it approaches the fully mechanized unit, while it possesses a greater ability for detail reconnaissance and for operating over very difficult terrain.

Coupled with this effort toward increasing strategic and tactical mobility of cavalry is also one to enhance its fire-power by the employment of light machine guns and semiautomatic shoulder arms along lines already discussed for the Infantry.

The consensus of professional opinion is that cavalry development of the near future should exploit the advantages of both methods just outlined. Without delay funds should be provided for the full mechanization of one Cavalry brigade and for its permanent housing at Fort Knox, Ky. All other Cavalry should be gradually reequipped as indicated under the second method. In this connection, if experiments and tests of the next few years should demonstrate the advisability of fully mechanizing more of our Cavalry regiments, it is worth noting that the program now advocated would simply constitute the first step in that direction and would not incur any useless expense.

Field Artillery.—Equally with the Infantry and the Cavalry, the Field Artillery arm has continued to seek ways and means for increasing fire-power and mobility. Great advances have been realized since the close of the World War. Pilot models in many of our essential qualities have demonstrated ballistic qualities markedly superior to those possessed by guns of 15 years ago. Small

quantities of each type are badly needed for thorough service tests and in order to develop methods for their most effective tactical employment.

In modern battle close and effective support of the Infantry by artillery fire is indispensable to success. With every indication that the tactical and strategic mobility of Infantry is likely to increase, there automatically springs up a need for greater mobility for all field-artillery weapons. Within recent years there has been developed an artillery carriage that makes possible the towing of field guns at high speed without damage to their delicate mechanisms. With the old type of steel-tired wheel this was impracticable. Improved motor trucks and tractors for cross-country towing of all types of guns have likewise been produced and tested. The importance of these improvements is such as to indicate the early motorization of nearly all field artillery. In National Guard units this is now being accomplished. The War Department believes that the same plan should be followed for all nondivisional artillery of the Regular Army and for at least half of its divisional units.

Air Corps.—Continued improvement in Air Corps equipment is brought daily to the notice of the public. Both the Air Corps and commercial aviation have contributed to the extraordinary developments in this field. The latest bombing planes are marvels of speed and endurance, and there are constantly opening up greater possibilities for the employment of aircraft in any war of the future.

But in attempting to determine trends in military aviation the problem is much more difficult than is the case with respect to the older arms. Behind the Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery lies a long history of battle experience out of which have developed certain fundamental methods applying to the tactics, training and organization of each of these arms and to their combined employment in war. These, subject to revisions dictated by current conditions, may always be projected a short distance into the future with some degree of assurance that the results will be reasonably correct. But the airplane is a comparatively new development and one that had no prototype among the weapons of the past. There is, of course, no question as to the tremendous influence that the airplane will exert upon warfare of the future, but there is as yet only meager experience upon which to base, with any confidence in their accuracy, predictions as to the extent of that influence or the manner in which it will be most effectively utilized.

But though, in the realm of actual experience, there are few sign-posts to indicate the channels into which our efforts in air development should now be directed, in the field of practical preparedness the situation is considerably less obscure. Relative standards must be observed rather than absolute ones. In quality our personnel and equipment must be equal to the best in the world; in quantity prudence demands that we maintain those amounts that would, under any circumstances, permit combat under reasonably favorable terms.

Vulnerability of the continental United States to air attack is obviously much less than in the case of a country having a powerful potential enemy at its gates or one having very restricted territorial areas. Geographical isolation and dispersion of industrial and population centers are factors that work in our favor. But the existence of large and almost vitally important cities located close to the coast line, and for that reason more susceptible to air attack than those of the interior, must be listed as a disadvantage.

Our general situation minimizes, and under present conditions almost eliminates, the possibility of unsupported air attacks of any great size being launched against the United States. To carry out extensive operations of this kind, hostile air bases must be established on land or sea areas within a few hundred miles of the points to be attacked, implying the proximity of strong enemy fleets or armies, or both,

and consequent inevitability of conflict in those media. No major battle in or near the United States in which land or sea forces will not constitute the ultimately decisive element can yet be classed as a strong possibility. But alongside this conclusion must be considered the further one that efficacy of air support for our land or sea forces in such a battle might well be the determining factor in victory or defeat. It is, therefore, plain that, aside from considerations of economy and simplicity in administration, both of which dictate the type of higher organization for air components now existing in our Army and Navy, the American strategic position requires this organization. In no other way can either the Army or Navy be assured of that closeness of air support and perfection of tactical cooperation which they will need if ever called upon to defend the homeland against attacks by major forces.

Such an organization does not uselessly dissipate available air strength. That portion of the Army Air Corps classed as its fighting element is maintained as a separate and in war, a concentrated unit, constantly available for concerted action on missions connected directly with the Army's principal objective, on those of a more or less independent character, and even on those where its cooperative action with naval forces might be indicated. But though the logical conclusion is that the major outlines of existing air organization should not be disturbed, at least in the near future, it is equally clear that the present and future efficiency and sufficiency of the Army Air Corps are matters of the utmost concern to national defense. The extent to which the War Department has gone in the effort to modernize the Army in this respect is best indicated by comparisons with other countries.

France has an organized army of almost 7,000,000 men, as compared to an aggregate of about 430,000 in our Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserve. This ratio of almost 16 to 1 is not remotely approached in comparative air strength, considering either total air forces in each country, or only those constantly available to the respective armies. France's independent air force has approximately 2,400 planes in use, with additional numbers in reserve. The size of the reserve is not accurately known, but a year ago its maximum limit was estimated as 2,300. Apparently a large proportion of these were obsolete and have since been discarded, but if the aggregate strength is now no lower than about 4,000 this figure compares to a grand total of 2,853 in our Military and Naval Establishments, or about 1½ to 1. Making deductions for training equipment in each case and assuming that about 75 per cent of the remaining French planes are suitable for employment with land forces, the comparative strength of air components in the respective armies is probably about 2,600 to 1,200, or somewhat over 2 to 1.

This example is rather typical of the general situation. In organized military forces the American Army stands seventeenth in relative strength. In total airplane strength (Army and Navy) we apparently stand second or third, and in air contingents that may fairly be considered as normally available to land forces, we probably stand third or fourth. Moreover, and very important, lying behind our Air Corps is an industrial capacity for airplane manufacture exceeding that of any other nation.

The proportions of military budgets devoted to air forces indicate the importance that governments are attaching to this phase of preparedness. For direct and indirect expenditures of the Army Air Corps in 1933 we devoted approximately one fifth of the grand total. Available figures for 1932 show that Japan allotted one eighth; of her military budget to this purpose, while in Italy and France, both of which countries have independent air forces, the total expenditures for air components compared to Army costs were about 1 to 6.

The American Army is convinced that the Air Corps, in any war of the future, will be called upon to carry a burden

demanding efficiency, morale, and numbers. To build up and have ready for immediate use a satisfactory air contingent the War Department has sacrificed much else that is required in a well-balanced defense program, with the result that no other arm or service of our Army is relatively so well prepared as is the Air Corps. The purpose has been to insure adequate air support for the Army against any attack that might be launched against this country during the early months of any war. Manifestly it would be nothing less than folly to accentuate too far the disparity in the state of readiness between air and ground arms for—as has been so often demonstrated—it is not one weapon, one arm, or one component that assures victory; it is the skillful, coordinated, and effective employment of all in proper balance.

To sum up: The inevitable trend in warfare is toward greater speed of strategic maneuver through maximum utilization of relatively fast machines for transportation; increased fire-power on the battlefield through employment of weapons of much greater efficiency, with a resultant wider dispersion in tactical formations; more power in the attack through utilization of combat vehicles invulnerable to small-arms fire and capable of cross-country travel; growing dependency upon air forces for information, for assistance in defense of the coast line, for attacks against hostile ground troops, and for bombardment of sensitive points in the enemy's supply organization. All these things point to the probability that any major war of the reasonably proximate future will see a swing away from the tremendous and ponderous combat forces that have characterized campaigns of the past 75 years and that in their place will appear relatively mobile, highly trained, and very powerful, though somewhat smaller, formations. Control of such units in combat would be difficult, if not impossible, with old methods, but fortunately, alongside other technical developments, there have been comparable ones in signal communications to facilitate teamwork and coordinated action.

Tactical units such as those described must be supported by stronger maintenance, supply, and other auxiliary services than have heretofore been required. The conception of the "nation in arms" will not be abandoned, but in its application a smaller proportion of populations will probably be included in the actual fighting elements of armies than was the case during the World War, and a greater one will be engaged in producing the airplanes, tanks, guns, trucks, ammunition, and other intricate weapons that will be rapidly used up on the battlefield.

As heretofore pointed out, the physical aspects of such changes will occur very slowly and gradually, unless the world should find itself again confronted with the catastrophe of a major war. But trends of this description must be recognized and evaluated by a military establishment, so that in emergency its efforts to protect the nation will be effective under conditions then prevailing. In a major crisis defeat would certainly follow slavish devotion to out-moded method and obsolete ideas.

To the greatest extent practicable our own Army is striving to adjust its organization, training, doctrine, and tactical methods, to insure maximum readiness in this respect. The four-army plan envisions a prompt mobilization of a few hundred thousand of the best trained combat troops available rather than the immediate assembly of millions of men totally unacquainted with the requirements and technique of modern warfare. Experimental and development work in weapons, transportation, fighting vehicles, and related items is carried on as intensively as practicable under current appropriations, so as to attain a moderate degree of preparedness to meet the conditions that may reasonably be expected to develop. But years of insufficient appropriations for these purposes have left us deficient in personnel and training and in modern equipment.

To attain a reasonable degree of pre-

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paredness in the munitions field the funds heretofore recommended for this purpose should be immediately provided. Likewise, annual appropriations should support the strength in personnel and the programs of training for all components outlined in a preceding section of this report.

FACTORS AFFECTING MORALE

The military effectiveness of an army is equal to the product of its physical attributes, including strength, skill, equipment, and organization, multiplied by the intangible factor of morale. A unit with high morale will often accomplish the seemingly impossible, but when this all-important factor approaches zero there invariably results inefficiency, failure, and finally disintegration.

The unflinching formula for production of morale is patriotism, self-respect, discipline, and self-confidence within a military unit, joined with fair treatment and merited appreciation from without. It cannot be produced by pampering or coddling an army, and is not necessarily destroyed by hardship, danger, or even calamity. Though it can survive and develop in adversity that comes as an inescapable incident of service, it will quickly wither and die if soldiers come to believe themselves the victims of indifference or injustice on the part of their government, or of ignorance, personal ambition or ineptitude on the part of their military leaders.

Every governmental policy affecting the army and every military regulation promulgated within it should be formulated in the light of these basic truths. Laws controlling promotion and pay have a particular significance in this respect, since they markedly affect the career and largely determine the material welfare of every individual in the professional military service. Special considerations affecting the morale of the civilian components will be discussed in a later section of this report.

Promotion.—A reasonable flow of promotion is essential to progressive and thorough training of military leaders. It is in addition a powerful stimulant to morale, since steady advancement to positions of increased responsibility, authority, and rank is the only practicable way in which outstanding military service can, in time of peace, be rewarded by the Government. On the other hand, stagnation destroys initiative, saps ambition, and encourages routine and perfunctory performance of duty.

For some years the promotion situation for officers has been deplorable, and it is growing worse. The War Department has submitted exhaustive analyses of existing conditions to committees of Congress, and annual reports of Secretaries of War and Chiefs of Staff have almost invariably commented at length upon the subject. For a variety of reasons, remedial action has not been taken.

Some of our promotion difficulties are traceable directly to the existence of the "hump"—a large group of officers commissioned during and immediately after the World War. With substantially equal amounts of commissioned service, the senior officers in this group will eventually be colonels, while the juniors in the same group will be captains. Officers just below the World War contingent, although they entered the service as second lieutenants at normal ages, are facing the prospect of remaining in company grades up to and beyond the age of 50.

But without regard to the existence of the hump, the promotion rate is still far from satisfactory. It has been rather generally agreed that under peace-time conditions officers commissioned at an average age of 24 should normally reach the grade of captain at about 33 to 34, major at 39 to 41, lieutenant colonel at 46 to 47, and colonel at 52 to 53, at which ages the physical powers of the average man are fully commensurate to the peace-time duties of his grade. Such a promotion rate would permit progressive training, and so provide a sizable

pool of officers of wide experience and broad professional attainments who would still be sufficiently young in years to meet the physical demands made upon senior officers in war. It would bring increased responsibility and authority at reasonable ages and give to officers a total of some 12 to 14 years in which to serve in the three highest grades. Statistics show that under present methods and without change in the proportionate strength of the several grades, young men now entering the service may expect promotion at the following approximate ages: to captain at 39, major at 47, lieutenant colonel at 54, and colonel at 58 or 59. This means that in the average case an officer will have only 5 or 6 years to serve in the combined grades of colonel, brigadier general, and major general before he reaches the compulsory retirement age of 64. Moreover, before the average officer can attain that broad experience necessary to qualify him as a brigade or division commander in war, he will be too old to meet the physical requirements of such a command. Such a prospect is as serious for the Government as for the individual.

Up to and including the grade of colonel, Army promotions, except in the Medical and Chaplains Corps, are based exclusively on seniority in length of commissioned service. Fixed numbers are maintained in each grade and vacancies are filled by the promotion of the senior officer from the grade next below. The system is inflexible and does not permit any differentiation in promotion based on estimated ability, but it does avoid the evil of favoritism, which is exceedingly difficult to eradicate in any system purporting to base promotion solely on relative fitness. Regardless of any inherent disadvantages in the present system, it would be satisfactory for application during periods of peace provided only some method were adopted for moderate acceleration of the promotion rate. This has never been accomplished and as the consequences of extreme stagnation become increasingly evident much dissatisfaction with our whole system is expressed and many remedies for our promotion ills are advanced.

Among these suggestions the one most often made is that the Army adopt the Navy's system of promotion. The basic law governing promotion in the Navy combines the seniority method with a limited selective process and makes provision for retiring lieutenant commanders at 45, commanders at 50, and captains at 56. The purpose of this composite system is to obtain the principal advantages of both the seniority and selective methods, with a minimum of the objections applying to them respectively. The law has been in operation since 1916 and has produced a very satisfactory rate of promotion. To illustrate: Army officers now entering the grade of lieutenant colonel have as much commissioned service as naval officers now entering the grade of captain (colonel in the Army). This advantage of one full grade in favor of the Navy is becoming even further accentuated.

The War Department has thoroughly considered the advisability of recommending to Congress a system somewhat similar to that followed in the Navy. But a faster attrition rate based on age in grade has the obvious and important disadvantage of increasing the cost of maintaining the retired list. In the Navy this point is not of such great significance because of its smaller commissioned strength. But elimination at varying ages below 64, if applied to the Army, would entail a sharp upward turn in aggregate retired pay. This is an important disadvantage of such a system, even if from other viewpoints all difficulties could be overcome.

This added expense, it is true, would be partially compensated by reduced totals for pay of the active Army. Since pay on the active list continues to increase with length of service (up to 30 years), it is obvious that when all grades become crowded with officers of long service the aggregate cost is materially increased. A more rapid promotion secured through retirement for

age in grade would thus tend to prevent the pay of the active list from approaching the maximum figures.

There are other difficulties to be encountered in suddenly applying to the Army, under present conditions, retirements for age in grade. The principal one is the existence of the "hump." In certain grades whole blocks of considerable size would be retired immediately. Among these would be many of our most efficient officers, who through no fault of their own, would never have been accorded opportunity for advancement. This would be a marked injustice to the officers affected, and for this reason, if for no other, application of the Navy promotion system to the Army should not be attempted.

In each of the many other suggestions for correcting the existing promotion situation there is usually discernible some germ of merit, but in general each has either the serious defect of entailing greatly increased expense or of favoring some particular class of officers at the expense of others.

Any successful solution of this problem must meet certain tests. It must offer reasonable advancement to every officer retained on the active list; it must maintain a satisfactory balance among grades; it must incur no large increase in cost to the Government; finally, it must be accepted by the large majority of officers as a system fair to all.

After exhaustive analysis for our promotion difficulties and the various measures proposed for their correction, I submitted, almost 2 years ago, a draft of a bill which embodies a conservative method applicable to the existing situation. Continued study of the various and often conflicting considerations entering into this problem has confirmed my belief that, under present conditions, that bill represents the most satisfactory compromise possible between aggregate cost and ideal promotion rate. Its basic purpose is to establish a normal flow of promotion without resorting to methods that would operate unjustly against any particular group of officers or which would result in marked increase at the cost of the Military Establishment.

To establish some logical norm there was first made an exhaustive analysis of 60 years of records covering the details of every officer's service in the Army. From this study there were omitted only those periods, usually war years, that have witnessed upheavals and the creation of humps in the promotion list. Using the mass of data so compiled as the basis for computations, there was constructed a normal promotion curve, combining the two factors of age and relative rank.

The position of every officer on the existing promotion list was then plotted according to age and relative standing. Those whose plotted positions fall relatively near the normal curve may expect to reach the grade of colonel before retirement, but even in this group all the lower ranking ones must under existing conditions remain many years in the company grades. This is highly undesirable and would in itself constitute a sufficient reason for recommending modification in existing law. But even more important than this is the pressing need to provide some prospect of promotion for the officers abnormally placed along the curve; that is, the older ones now in grades below colonel whose chances for advancement under present conditions are almost negligible.

The conservative correction proposed is simply to base promotion upon the normal rate of normally placed officers. All others would be carried forward to the succeeding grade by the advancement of the normally placed officers next below them on the list. To conform to economic necessities and to avoid extreme distortion of the list, definite maxima are established for the numbers of officers in the higher grades.

There are several advantages to this method:

First. It is economical, because pay in the Army depends more directly upon total length of service than upon the grade held, and definite maxima are es-

tablished for numbers in the higher grades. Additional expense involved is kept within reasonable limits.

Second. It holds out to the hopelessly submerged older officer some prospect for increased rank and responsibility during his active service.

Third. It substitutes gradual and steady, even if slow, promotion for alternate stagnation and spasmodic advancement.

Fourth. It would modify the present promotion system only so long as the existing abnormal situation endures. Once the humps pass out of the service and practically every officer occupies a normal place on the list, this particular modification would cease to be effective.

Fifth. It would operate in the interest of the Government and of the individual by stimulating morale and by making possible a better-balanced professional training.

Sixth. It preserves all the good points of our present system by preventing favoritism and special influence from affecting promotion.

As heretofore indicated, this bill is in no sense a panacea for all our promotion ills. It will not eliminate the humps, for obviously these abnormalities must be diminished gradually over a period of years so that replacements will not constitute another hump in the list.

The bill does not give to every officer now in the Army an opportunity to reach the grade of colonel, but under any system that keeps the cost at a minimum this could not be accomplished. It does hold out to every officer the certainty of some promotion, and does this without working an injustice on any other. It has been designed more particularly to meet the situation with which we are at this moment confronted, and when time has materially changed this situation, further revision in law will undoubtedly be necessary.

In my opinion, every possible and legitimate effort should be made by the War Department to induce Congress to adopt immediately the principles of this bill as the basis of a new promotion law.

Pay.—Pay of the Army is unreasonably low. This condition has existed ever since the outbreak of the World War in 1914 ushered in an era of high price levels, and no compensatory increases were made in Army pay schedules. These schedules have existed since 1908 with only one revision, which was in the nature of a stop-gap compromise effected in 1922. Time and again statistics have been submitted to committees of Congress demonstrating clearly the very unfavorable relative position in this respect occupied for many years by military personnel.

This question has been studied and discussed in Congress. In 1929, for the benefit of a congressional committee, an exhaustive investigation with respect to both promotion and pay was conducted by representatives of the six services affected by the Pay Act of 1922. At that time there was general recognition of the fact that pay schedules applying to the armed services were disproportionately low. However, the current economic depression was upon the country before any legal correction could be applied, and under existing conditions there is, of course, no immediate hope of securing positive congressional action on this question.

Though resumption of active effort to bring the permanent pay schedule of the armed services more nearly in line with that of other professions must be deferred until a marked upturn in general business conditions has been experienced, it seems appropriate to epitomize here the principal considerations that have impelled the War Department to treat this question as one of its major problems. With this purpose in view, I quote the following extracts from testimony I gave at a hearing held by the military subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate on January 31, 1933:

From the very beginning it has been the unswerving purpose of our Government to maintain the American Army, including the commissioned personnel thereof, as a true

(Continued on Next Page)

General MacArthur's Report (Continued from Preceding Page)

product of democracy. Our forefathers flatly refused to adopt the European practice of reserving military commissions for the sons of the wealthy and aristocratic classes. Instead they determined to fix rates of pay for officers on a basis that would permit any man possessing the necessary ability, character, and inclination to enter the military profession without regard to social or financial standing. In furtherance of this same purpose appointments to the officer corps have long been made on the basis of competitive examination, a system that is now used by the vast majority of Senators and Representatives in designating candidates for West Point.

The result of these measures is a corps of officers constituting a representative cross-section of educated America. Each member of that corps undergoes a progressive and thorough military training. Salutory laws require elimination of the obviously unfit. The further result of all this is that the standards of ability among commissioned personnel have been maintained at levels at least equaling those prevailing in any other of the leading professions. On a comparative basis efficiency has been remarkably high; emoluments have been disproportionately low.

The officers and soldiers of an army are expected to consecrate themselves to their country, to subordinate their personalities, their rights, their privileges, and their opportunities to the good of the Nation as a whole. In time of peace officers and soldiers are at a material disadvantage. They must give up the opportunities offered them in our country for gain and for prosperity in civil life. They often live in remote places, frequently under trying climatic conditions that affect their health and the health of their families. They sacrifice what is very dear to everyone—community interests and associations. They are often socially isolated, not from choice but because their economic conditions prevent them from participating in the normal lives of civilians of the same education, character, and attainments. They bear the expenses of constantly adjusting their family possessions to the requirements of new dwelling places. They must purchase costly uniforms as well as the normal outfitting of civilian clothes. They are at a disadvantage in the education of their children by reason of frequent moves and are not able in the majority of cases to send their children to private schools.

The general rates of pay in effect just prior to the beginning of the present economic depression were established in 1922. They represented very slight increases over the rates prevailing in 1908. When compared to the enormous salary rises experienced in other professions during the 70-year period following our Civil War, present Army pay is far behind the schedules of 1870, as evidenced by the following random comparisons: In 1870 a Cabinet officer received \$8,000, a Member of Congress \$5,000, and a major general \$7,500. By 1925 Cabinet pay had risen to \$15,000, or an 87 percent increase, congressional pay to \$10,000, or a 100 percent increase, and the pay of a major general to \$8,438, or a 12 1/2 percent increase.

Examination of pay schedules for the various branches of the Federal Government shows that, except for the armed services, 1928 salaries averaged 25 to 175 percent higher than in 1908. During the same period the average increase for Army officers was only about 11 percent. Salary increases in the commercial world have likewise outstripped those applying to the Army and Navy, and even under depression conditions are, for positions of comparable requirements and responsibility, far in excess of military schedules.

Great Britain, like the United States, uses the volunteer system in maintaining defense forces. A brief analysis of the military pay schedules prevailing there is pertinent to this discussion.

The normal pay of the British chief of staff, at regular rates of exchange, is approximately \$25,000, compared to \$10,419 in our own Army. In the British forces are a number of general and lieutenant generals who normally draw, when in positions of command about \$17,500 per year. These grades are unknown in our Army in time of peace except for the temporary rank given the Chief of Staff. A British major general commanding a division normally receives some 40 percent more than our officers of equal rank. In lower grades the schedules are more nearly alike. The significance of this comparison lies in the fact that for every kind of position in the industrial and commercial fields American rates of pay are far in excess of the British scales. In some of the trades and professions the ratio is as high as 2 or 3 to 1. This applies also to certain civil positions of government. As an extreme example, the pay of a Member of Parliament is one fifth that of an American Congressman and is about the same as that of a lieutenant in the British Army.

By every standard of comparison it is

plain that our officers have habitually served at extremely low rates of pay.

In the main, the considerations just discussed apply to a specific situation that has endured for years. But as a class Army officers have endured it without complaint in the confident belief that eventually the Congress would provide for its correction. When the depression brought on general salary reductions for all governmental personnel the military group accepted the situation ungrudgingly, because the basis of their training is the obligation of every individual to sacrifice himself whenever the common good demands it.

But certain features of the various policies and laws under which reductions and economies have been effected seem to discriminate against, or to affect with peculiar force, personnel in the armed services. One of these is the so-called "pay freeze." The very moderate pay of the armed services is based largely upon the principle of remuneration proportioned to length of service, whereas for most civil positions of the Government, pay is based primarily on grade or rank held. In the case of those persons directly affected in the armed services the pay freeze therefore nullifies the fundamental principles of the pay system, while in most other departments it operates only to suspend relatively minor administrative increases in rates of pay.

The initial pay of lieutenants is almost ridiculously low, conforming to the theory that for the first several years they occupy a probational status. Without some assurance of progressive increases in that pay there would exist little prospect that young men of the necessary qualifications would undertake a military career. Under existing conditions their most important increases follow the completion of 5, 10, 17, 23, and 30 years' service, respectively. In addition, a 5 percent increase in base pay is authorized upon the completion of each 3 years of service up to 30 years. Such a system operates to ameliorate some of the effects of the deplorable promotion situation in the Army, and therefore has much to commend it. But suspension of automatic increases has created manifest injustices and even absurdities.

For instance, an officer who graduated with the West Point class of 1927 completed his first 5 years of commissioned service just before the pay freeze went into effect. This proviso therefore has no immediate effect upon him. But another lieutenant was commissioned in October of 1927, and the pay freeze blocked the increase to which he was entitled for 5 years' service. As a result there is a difference of about \$900 a year in the pay and allowances of these two officers, whereas, under the basic law and in equity, they should be receiving, subject to 4 months' difference in entering succeeding pay periods, identical remuneration.

About 7 percent of the officers of the Army are affected very adversely by being denied the remuneration of the pay period to which their service entitles them. An important consideration is that practically the entire cut imposed by the pay freeze is absorbed in the junior grades. Over 80 percent of the loss in pay suffered this year by officers as a result of this provision falls upon captains and lieutenants. Salaries of generals, colonels, and most of the lieutenant colonels are not affected, since these officers, with negligible exceptions, have already completed 30 years' service and have received all automatic increases to which they are entitled.

The pay freeze applies also to enlisted men. For each 4 years of service there is provided for them by the basic law a 5 percent increase, and while the actual amount in each individual case is small, to a man who is receiving only \$21 per month its loss is relatively important. In the case of enlisted men, however, other features of current economy policies are of more immediate concern. These will be discussed in a succeeding paragraph.

I recommend that the strongest possible representations be made to Congress looking toward the early elimination of the so-called "pay freeze" as a

feature of the Government's economy program.

The universal 15-percent pay cut for governmental personnel has struck the Army with particular force because of the inadequate scale of pay prevailing when it was put into effect. But even so as before remarked, the hardships incident thereto are, on the whole, recognized as necessary and are uncomplainingly borne. With respect to it I desire only to record my firm opinion that restoration of the cut, even if by increments, should not lag behind rising price levels, which, be it noted, are always promptly and acutely felt by retail purchasers of commodities. For it is an invariable rule that although during general declines retail prices are slow to come into line, they lend whenever the trend is in the opposite direction.

But there is one group of military personnel that should be excluded at once from the provisions of the 15-percent cut. I refer to enlisted men drawing less than \$30 per month. Relatively, deductions from pay in this class fall heavily upon the Army, for while the Navy has only a comparatively small group regularly paid at less than \$30 per month, the Army has a large number normally drawing only \$21 or slightly more. This pay has been reduced to \$17.85.

Here, again, in each individual case the amount involved is not large. But it is to be remembered that almost at the same time the \$21-a-month men had their pay reduced by \$3.15, many of them were called upon to act as clerks, cooks, and guardians of Government property in the mobilization of a great corps of civilians for whom minimum pay was fixed at \$30 per month. They are keenly aware of the fact that mental and physical standards established for recruits of the Civilian Conservation Corps were considerably lower than those applied to their own examination for entry into the Regular Army. They feel also that their obligation to 3 years of faithful service and their amenability to orders that may even require them to place their lives in jeopardy should entitle them to a consideration comparable to that given to men in the Civilian Conservation Corps, upon whom no such obligation devolves.

In addition to the 15-percent cut in their meager pay, enlisted men have been denied the reenlistment allowance formerly authorized, have suffered a reduction in clothing funds, and have lost additional pay for skill in marksmanship. All in all, the feeling seems to be growing among them that they are victims of indifference and unfair treatment. Their duties continue to be performed faithfully and efficiently, but reenlistments are falling off, and for the first time in some years it is difficult to obtain recruits of satisfactory mental and physical qualifications. In some stations where large reconditioning camps for the Civilian Conservation Corps were located, desertions have been more numerous. These facts indicate some loss in that fine morale that has always distinguished the enlisted men of the American Army.

I believe that the best interests of the country would be served by excluding immediately from the effects of the 15-percent pay cut all enlisted men drawing less than \$30 per month.

Housing conditions.—Within recent years much progress has been made in replacing temporary buildings of wartime construction with modern quarters for officers and enlisted men. The effect of this upon contentment and welfare of the Army requires no discussion. But the program is far from completion, and many officers and men are living under deplorable and, in some cases, even insanitary conditions. Large numbers of enlisted men are housed in dilapidated buildings erected during the war as temporary shelters. At one post numbers of junior officers occupy quarters in which bathrooms serve also as kitchens. At others officers and enlisted men and their families are living in old shacks that offer little in the way of modern conveniences and which, moreover, are exceedingly expensive to maintain. At some stations quarters for junior officers

are not available and they are forced to live in the nearest towns, on a rental allowance that compels them to occupy most unsatisfactory types of dwelling places.

To provide the needed structures of all types at various Army posts, and including needed construction for the National Guard, the War Department submitted a building project to the Public Works Board contemplating a total expenditure of about \$135,000,000. Every dollar spent in this project will result beneficially in a higher morale and increased efficiency in the Army and either immediately or ultimately in decreased maintenance costs for the Government.

Special Considerations Applying to Civilian Components

The missions, requirements, and general conditions of the civilian components have already been generally discussed in those sections of this report that pertain to the Army as a whole. But efficient development and preparation of these elements for their vitally important place in our system of land defense involve some special measures and some considerations applying to them exclusively.

The civilian components constitute a volunteer reserve for the professional force, and the greater portion of the time they devote to military purposes, particularly in the Officers' Reserve Corps, is gratuitously given. Consequently, among them a high morale is essential, not only to efficiency but to their very existence.

Since, with negligible exceptions, no member of the civilian components gains a livelihood from military activity, the matter of emoluments has not for them the vital importance that it has for professional soldiers. Their principal incentive for pursuing military training as an avocation is a patriotic desire to fit themselves for efficient service in a national emergency. Their greatest reward is definite assurance that the value of their efforts is recognized and appreciated by the Government. They are entitled to, and it is essential that they be accorded, proper opportunity to prepare themselves for emergency duty. It is important also that policies controlling appointments, promotions, and administration clearly evidence the Government's interest in their welfare and efficiency.

Selection and promotion of personnel in the National Guard are accomplished under State authority. For the Officers' Reserve Corps appropriate policies, crystallized some 2 years ago after continuous study throughout the period since the World War, have received practically unanimous support from the members of that organization. Favoritism and special influence have no weight in initial appointments, and promotion is accomplished under methods that recognize efficiency and experience. These policies have been faithfully adhered to by the Department, with splendid effect throughout the Corps.

With organization and administration of the civilian components established on a satisfactory basis, the chief concern of the War Department is to insure their steady development as an efficiently trained portion of the Military Establishment. Their theoretical training usually involves but slight direct expense, and can be largely controlled by administrative regulations and policy. Winter classes under Regular Army instructors, closely supervised and progressive correspondence courses, and individual contacts are all utilized to promote the military efficiency of these elements. During recent years it has been possible also, under congressional authorization, to detail annually a few selected officers for short terms at the Army's general and special service schools.

But opportunity for active-duty training is rigidly limited by the sums provided for the specific purpose, since existing law very properly provides that during such tours each member of the civilian components will receive the normal pay of his grade. In the National Guard the number of armory drills with pay in any year is also fixed by appropriation. (Please turn to Page 282)

Personals

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, at 7 p.m., the officers, retired officers, and reserve officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department honored the retiring Judge Advocate General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, with a farewell dinner at the Army, Navy, and Marine Country Club in Virginia. Maj. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, retired, former Judge Advocate General, Maj. F. Granville Munson, J. A., and Capt. William A. Rounds, J. A., made brief addresses conveying to General Winship the respect and admiration held for him by the members of his Corps and by his brother officers in the Army. In responding General Winship paid high tribute to the efficiency and loyalty of his command. Col. W. A. Graham, J. A., presided as toastmaster. The entire commissioned personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Office responded to a toast to his future health and happiness. Among the honor guests were Colonels Henry Morrow and William Taylor, retired Judge Advocates; Colonels James S. Easby-Smith, Frank L. Hatch, and James S. Frutley, J.A.G.D., Reserve; and other former officers and reserve officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army.

Lt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Momm, spent five days with Lieutenant Momm's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Momm in Irvington, N. J., and attended the Army and Navy game at Philadelphia. Following the game, Lieutenant and Mrs. Momm returned to Marlinton, W. Va., after a short visit in Washington, D. C.

**TO TEMPT
LAZY APPETITES
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PACKED WITH
NOURISHMENT**

Mrs. A. T. Smith, wife of Brigadier General Smith, Chief of Military Intelligence, entertained at luncheon Nov. 21 in their home on LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C., in honor of Madame Sze, the wife of the Chinese Minister who has recently arrived in this country. Mrs. Smith's other guests were her house guest, Mrs. W. Henry Robertson of Warrenton, Va., Mrs. Julius Conrad, Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. William S. Culbertson, Mrs. Edwin T. Watson, wife of the Aide to the President, Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, wife of the new Commandant at Ft. Myer, Fran von Boetticher, wife of the Military Attache of the British Embassy, Senora Ie Planell, wife of the Military Attache of the Spanish Embassy, and Senora Ie Monreal, wife of the Naval Attache of the same Embassy, and Mrs. Brewster Warwick. General Smith and Doctor Sze were schoolmates in Washington in the Central High School.

Col. John W. Kerr, USA, and Mrs. Kerr, who since Colonel Kerr's retirement in September at the completion of four years of service at Ft. Monroe, have been on a prolonged motor trip West, prior to a visit of several weeks in Washington, their former home, have returned to Old Point Comfort, Va., where they are now established at the New Chamberlin Hotel for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. A. T. Smith, wife of Brig. Gen.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MISS BETSY DERN

Who will be presented to Washington society by her parents, Secretary of War and Mrs. George Dern on New Years Day.

Smith, entertained at luncheon on Nov. 23 in honor of Mrs. Harry Woodring, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War. Her other guests were her house guest, Mrs. W. Henry Robertson of Warrenton, Va., Mrs. Earl Biscoe, Madame Lombard, wife of the Military Attache of the French Embassy, Mrs. Carl Seals, Mrs. Randolph Coyle, Mrs. David Bagley, Mrs. Harrison Cassard, Mrs. William McMillan, Mrs. Franklin Sibert, Mrs. Robert E. See, and Mrs. Woodring's sister, Mrs. Greenwood, of Fitchburg, Mass., who is now visiting her.

Service personnel will be interested in the news of the appointment of Mr. E. C. Owen as manager of the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, D. C. Mr. Owen, who is widely known in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, brings to the management of this hotel the benefits accruing from many years of outstanding service in the field, which should contribute much to the future progress of the Hotel Raleigh. More than \$300,000 was spent recently in redecorating every room in the hotel and installing additional conveniences.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Comdr. Van Leer Kirkman, USN, is spending some time at the Martinique in Washington.

Adm. William Snowden Sims, USN-Ret., has been invited to be grand marshal of the forty-ninth annual Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day. This is especially appropriate as the theme is to be "Tales of the Seven Seas."

Adm. David Foote Sellers, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and other ranking officers and their wives will be honor guests at the parade and football game on Jan. 1.

It is expected that Admiral and Mrs. Sims will leave Washington in time to be guests at the Navy dance on Dec. 28.

Capt. Jos. R. Harrison, optical procurement expert in the Officers' Reserve Corps, recently became a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce as one of the representatives of the firm of Edmonds, opticians. Captain Harrison is widely known as an optician associated with the firm of Edmonds for the past 19 years. He served under Colonel Edmonds in France during the World War as a member of the only Optical Unit to serve overseas.

Maj. Hayes Kroner is spending Christmas home with his family in England. Major and Mrs. Kroner later expect to live in South Manchester, Conn., Billy Kroner remaining in England for another year's schooling.

other year's schooling.

Brig. Gen. Robert C. Van Vleet, USA-Ret., has arrived in Washington from his home in Shrewsbury, N. J., and will spend a month at the Martinique before (Please turn to Page 282)

Weddings and Engagements

An engagement recently announced and of great interest here is that of Miss Lucy Maude Ord, daughter of the late Capt. James Thompson Ord, USA, and Mrs. Ord, to Ens. Robert P. Beebe, USN, son of Col. and Mrs. Reyden S. Beebe of Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

The wedding will take place in Washington in the early winter.

Ensign Beebe is attached to Squadron VT2 and is a brother of Lt. R. W. Beebe, USA, who is stationed at Wheeler Field, Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Of interest is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Harriet Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. Franklin H. Korell, of Washington, to Lt. Paul R. Anderson, USN, son of Judge George R. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, of Statesville, N. C.

The wedding will take place on Dec. 18.

Col. Frederick L. Munson, USA, and Mrs. Munson, announce the engagement of their daughter, Athleen Leigh, to Lt. Raymond Charles Brisach, USA.

Maj. and Mrs. Ennalls Waggaman announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Virginia, to Lt. Robert Carson Brownlee, II, USN.

Lieutenant Brownlee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Brownlee of Woodmere, Long Island. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1929 and has served on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and in the United States Asiatic Fleet. He is now stationed in the USS New Mexico at Philadelphia. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Army and Navy Clubs of Washington and Manila, P. I., The Chevy Chase Club of Washington and the Fraternity of Alpha Chi Rho. He is a descendant of Richard Warren who landed on the Mayflower and early Colonial Settlers. He is the brother of Lt. Laurence Brownlee, USA, stationed at Ft. Amador, Canal Zone.

The wedding will take place in late December.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dec. 1, 1933

Gen. John J. Pershing has returned to his apartment at the Carlton, accompanied by his sister, Miss May Pershing.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Claude Swanson were hosts on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at a reception for Navy officers stationed in Washington and their immediate families. They received in the ball room of the Navy Yard.

The former Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight F. Davis, has issued invitations for a small dance Dec. 22, at his home on Twenty-eighth street. On Dec. 23, Mr. Davis will entertain at a ball at the Sulgrave Club for his debutante daughter, Miss Helen Davis.

The first dinner dance of the winter season of the 306th Cavalry Reserve will be given at the Carlton Hotel Dec. 16. The honor guest will be Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, commanding general of the Third Corps Area, together with many other high ranking officers of Washington and vicinity. Col. John Philip Hill is the commanding officer of the crack reserve unit and will act as toastmaster. Maj. H. C. Dagley, USA, instructor for Cavalry Reserve units in the District of Columbia and also supervisor and inspector for CCC camps in nearby States, will also be in attendance.

The military attaché of the Japanese embassy and Mme. Tanaka were hosts at dinner Nov. 26 at the Mayflower, covers being laid for 34.

The company included Gen. and Mrs. Peyton C. March, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Harry G. Babson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edward Croft, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James C. Breckenridge, Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Holcombe, Col. and Mrs. Ellis B. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, Col. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph S. Keyser, Maj. and Mrs. Parker W. West, Maj. and Mrs. Edgar E. Hume, Maj. W. R. L. Reinhardt, Lt. and Mrs. Arthur H. McCollum. From the embassy staff were the assistant military attaché, Capt. Kijuro Nakamura; Maj. S. Kamada, Maj. K. Satake and Capt. H. Yabara.

Rear Adm. J. L. Latimer, USN-Ret, motored from Washington recently to Old Point Comfort, accompanied by his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. A. Richardson, and his daughter, Miss Laura Richardson, for a visit of several days.

Col. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttenclutter have leased an apartment at the Westchester, 600 Cathedral Ave. They have recently returned from Europe after traveling extensively in France, Belgium and Holland.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
Nov. 29, 1933

A large part of the Navy group in Annapolis was in Philadelphia Nov. 25 to attend the Army-Navy football game.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart and Mrs. Hart had in their box at the game their family, including their daughter, Miss Isabelle Hart, and Lt. Comdr. Lynde D. McCormick and Mrs. McCormick.

Others were Capt. and Mrs. Raiston S. Holmes and their daughter, Miss Saline Holmes; Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old and their daughter, Miss Nancy Old; Comdr. and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith and their daughter, Miss Lucy Smith; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirkpatrick, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Wilcox, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Dell, Jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Tully Shelley, Capt. and Mrs. Russell Willson, Capt. and Mrs. John Henry Newton, Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Oldendorf, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Brown, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Marshall B. Arnold, Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Paterson and Capt. Paul F. Dashiell.

Comdr. Richard Galloway, who recently moved to Annapolis, gave a tea Nov. 23 at his home in Wardour. Among those present were Adm. Nobel E. Irvin, Capt. and Mrs. Douglas Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Russell Willson, Mrs. Howard Morton, Comdr. Monroe Kelley, Mrs. Mason Porter Cusack, Capt. and Mrs. H. Kent Hewitt, Capt. Paul J. Dashiell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vallant, Comdr. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirkpatrick, Comdr. and Mrs. Donald C. Patterson, Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre, Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Oldendorf, Mrs. George N. Simpson, and Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lockwood, jr.

Mrs. William R. Sayles, wife of Capt. Sayles of New York, is the guest for several weeks of her sister and brother, Miss Marian Duval and Mr. Richard Duval, at their home on Gloucester street. Mrs. Sayles was accompanied by Captain Sayles, who has since returned to New York.

Mrs. William R. Cooke, jr., was hostess at bridge for the members of the club, composed of wives of officers of the class of 1921, now on duty here, Nov. 21. The meeting took place at the residence of Mrs. William W. Cone, wife of Lieutenant Cone, on West street.

Mrs. John Halligan, wife of Admiral Halligan, has arrived in Annapolis to join her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Adair, at their home on Prince George street.

Mrs. Monroe Kelley, wife of Commander Kelley, is in Norfolk, Va., as the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. T. Lamb, Mrs. Lawrence Wild, wife of Lieutenant Commander Wild, who accompanied Mrs. Kelley to Norfolk, has returned to Annapolis.

Mrs. Lawrence F. Reifsnider, wife of Commander Reifsnider, and her daughter, who have been the guests of Mrs. Reifsnider's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Monroe, at their home on College avenue, have left for Philadelphia where Commander Reifsnider is on duty on the USS Nevada.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
Nov. 29, 1933

Among the residents who went to Philadelphia to attend the Army-Navy game were Maj. Gen. William D. Connor and Mrs. Connor, Col. Wallace DeWitt and Mrs. DeWitt, Col. Roger G. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Col. William Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Col. William E. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Col. Clayton E. Wheat and Mrs. Wheat, Col. Chauncey L. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton, Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema, Col. Harris Jones and Mrs. Jones, Col. Simon B. Buckner and Mrs. Buckner, Chn. and Mrs. Roscoe T. Foust, Maj. Charles K. Berle and Mrs. Berle, Maj. Miner Felch and Mrs. Felch, Miss Margaret Helen Felch, Maj. Robert Eichelberger and Mrs. Eichelberger, Maj. Edgar B. Collopy and Mrs. Collopy, Maj. Roscoe Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, Maj.

Ludson Worsham and Mrs. Worsham, Maj. Edward L. Moore, Maj. Earl Quinell, Maj. Richard F. Thompson, Maj. Robert B. Ransom, Capt. George Bentley, Capt. Raymond Williamson and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. Harry C. Barnes, jr., Capt. Paul Goode, Capt. William DeWitt and Mrs. DeWitt, Capt. James P. Cooney, Capt. John B. Franks, Mr. Simmonds Timothy, Capt. Charles F. Balsh and Mrs. Balsh.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harriman, wife of Lt. Joseph E. Harriman, of Fort Monroe, Va., passed several days on the post last week as the guest of her cousin, Lt. Frank G. Davis.

Mrs. Joseph B. Farrell has departed for her home in Akron, Ohio, after a visit of several months with her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Francis W. Farrell and Mrs. Farrell.

Lt. Joseph R. Burrill and Mrs. Burrill had as their guests last week end Lt. William E. Sexton and Mrs. Sexton, of Fort Monmouth, N. J., and Mrs. Richard Gibson, wife of Lieutenant Gibson, of Buffalo.

The weekly jumping competition was won by Lt. Richard K. McMaster. Lt. William A. Greear was second. Mrs. Robert L. Howse and Lt. Otto L. Nelson took third and fourth places.

Lt. Roscoe G. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald had as their guests last week end Mrs. Macdonald's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. Victor Harrell and Mrs. Harrell of Forest Hills, L. I.

Guests last week of Col. William A. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell were Mr. and Mrs. James Belcher, of Far Hills, N. J. Guests last week of Lt. Philip H. Draper

and Mrs. Draper were Mrs. Draper's sister, Mrs. Emily Woodruff, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wulber, of Rye, N. Y., and Mr. Price Gilbert, of Atlanta.

QUANTICO, VA.
Nov. 29, 1933

Maj. and Mrs. Louis Fagan celebrated the anniversary of his 20 years of service in the Marine Corps by entertaining a group of his classmates and their wives at dinner Nov. 25. The guests included Maj. and Mrs. DeWitt Peck, Maj. and Mrs. Cecil Baker and Maj. and Mrs. J. S. P. Norris of Portsmouth, Va. Major and Mrs. Norris, with their daughters, remained over Sunday as the guests of Lt. and Mrs. Perry Parmelee.

Mrs. Archibald Howard had as her luncheon guests Nov. 23 Mrs. Ben. H. Fuller, Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Mrs. Holland Smith, Mrs. A. Vandergrift and Mrs. Chester L. Fordney, all of Washington; in the afternoon the additional guests were asked for bridge and tea, including Mrs. Charles Lyman, Mrs. Lauren Willis, Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Mrs. T. A. Bain, Mrs. Phillip Torrey, Mrs. Sam Woods, Mrs. Clifton Cates, Mrs. DeWitt Peck, Mrs. Clarence Nutting, Mrs. Duncan Waller and Mrs. Frank Armistead.

Mrs. Hugh Mauldin was hostess at a bridge luncheon Nov. 23, when she entertained Mrs. Kenneth Lowman, Mrs. Dalton Davis, Mrs. Herbert Hardy, Mrs. Julian Smith, Mrs. Willard Leutze, Mrs. Robert Yowell, Mrs. Mary Gebhardt, Mrs. Edward Shaw, Mrs. Maurice Gregory, Mrs. Floyd Bennett, Mrs. John Strother, Mrs. Herbert Kelming, Mrs. Harry Dunkelberger, Mrs. (Continued on Next Page)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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Posts and Stations QUANTICO, VA.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Emory Osabal, Mrs. John Erwin, Mrs. Edward Aron.

Mrs. Leonard Cresswell, who has been visiting her parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. R. H. Belknap, in New York, since her husband's assignment to the Marine Detachment on the Wyoming, has returned to Quantico.

Mrs. Gibson B. Emory of Washington was the guest of Maj. and Mrs. H. M. Butler last week.

Mrs. Franklin Good, Mrs. Stuart King and Mrs. Joseph Burger motored to Kensington, Md., Nov. 24, where they attended a luncheon and bridge given by Mrs. Kenneth Chappell, who resides temporarily at Kensington and who has taken an apartment in Philadelphia, where she will live while her husband is assigned to the USS New Mexico.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Phillip Torrey spent last week end in Annapolis.

Dr. and Mrs. John Brewster attended the Army-Navy game and remained over last week end in Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Allen motored to Philadelphia to attend the game and remained over last week end.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, accompanied by Mrs. Richardson's sister, Mrs. T. A. Bain, attended the reunion of the 1915 class of the Naval Academy in Philadelphia Nov. 24 and remained for the game.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Nov. 31, 1933

Lt. Comdr. William S. Bunkley, USN, and Mrs. Bunkley entertained Saturday evening with a dinner and bridge party.

Brig. Gen. George D. Moore, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Moore were hosts Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Rear Adm. Adolphus E. Watson, USN, and Mrs. Watson.

Capt. Max M. Frucht, USN, commanding the destroyer base, and Mrs. Frucht entertained on board the USS Bigel recently for all officers of the base, officers of the destroyers in port and their wives.

Lt. Comdr. Edward H. Duane, USN, and Mrs. Duane were hosts at a dinner party at the Foreign Club, Tia Juana, Mex., Saturday evening.

Mrs. John C. Alderman, wife of Lt. Alderman, USN, entertained Tuesday evening with a dinner for "cruise widows." Bridge followed the dinner.

Lt. and Mrs. John Davison are entertaining at their Coronado home the former's mother, Mrs. J. R. Davison of West Cornwall, Conn., who will remain for some weeks. Mrs. Harry W. Von Hasseln, wife of Lt. Comdr. Von Hasseln, USN, was hostess at an informal luncheon Tuesday.

Comdr. Louis J. Gulliver, USN, commanding the U. S. Frigate Constitution, now in port here for a long stay, and Mrs. Gulliver gave a dinner Saturday evening in honor of Mayor and Mrs. John P. Forward, in observance of the mayor's birthday.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Morris were hosts at their Coronado home the past week, to honor Lt. Paul Crosley, USN, and Mrs. Crosley who have come here to make their home.

Capt. John D. Manchester (MC), USN, was guest of honor at a farewell dinner party at the University Club, with Lt. Colvin Burr Childs (MC), USN, and Mrs. Childs as hosts.

Mrs. William P. Chilton, wife of Lt. Chilton, USN, was hostess Tuesday afternoon at a tea, given in honor of her mother, Mrs. John Darlington Newcomer, who was celebrating her birthday.

Adm. Joseph N. Reeves, USN, commander-in-chief of the battle force was guest of honor at a banquet Monday evening at which Joseph E. Dryer, former president of the chamber of commerce, was host. The guest list included more than 150 Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers and leaders in the civic life of the city.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Nov. 28, 1933

The Bi-Weekly Luncheon and Bridge was held Tuesday, Nov. 21, at One P. M., in the Officers' Mess Building. The hostesses were Mrs. J. M. Willis and Mrs. Paul Zuver. Others who attended were Mrs. M. A. DeLaney, Mrs. G. L. McKinney, Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Mrs. J. E. Baylis, Mrs. C. G. Souder, Mrs. J. L. Hartman, Mrs. J. H. Hildring, Mrs. W. H. Kernan, Mrs. G. D. Newton, Mrs. E. Q. Faust, Mrs. T. J. Hartford, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Mrs. J. C. Bower, and Mrs. G. A. Belanger.

Mrs. Charles G. Souder and daughter Mary, gave a second tea Wednesday, Nov. 22 at 4:00 P. M., with Mrs. Frank Matlack, Mrs. W. H. Kernan, Mrs. Charles M. Downs, Mrs. E. Q. Faust, Mrs. R. A. Boyce and Mrs. G. A. Belanger among the guests.

Among the officers who returned last week to duty at Carlisle Barracks after six months with the CCC were Maj. George P. Sandrock, returning Thursday, Nov. 23, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Maj. Charles G. Souder, from Boise, Idaho, and Lt. T. J. Hartford from Ft. Knox, Ky., returning

Saturday, Nov. 25.

Miss Neil Madsen of Richmond, Va., was the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Willis over the week end.

Among the Post people who attended the Army and Navy game at Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 25, were Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Willis, Maj. and Mrs. Leslie Baskin, Maj. and Mrs. Daniel H. Mallan, Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Hartman, Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Fenton, and Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Kernan.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Harry M. Woodring, was a guest at Carlisle Barracks, Thursday, Nov. 23. Accompanying him were Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, Retired, of Washington, Baron von Redlich, Colonel of Infantry in the U. S. National Guards, and Consul of Monaco in Chicago, and Col. Arthur Pollon of Harrisburg, District Chief of the CCC, and Mrs. Pollon. The occasion for their visit was to honor General M. A. DeLaney of Carlisle Barracks, and General Horton by an honorary membership in the Ancient Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, for their work while stationed in the Philippine Islands in the suppression of leprosy. The party arrived at the Barracks at 12:30 Thursday noon and were received with full military honors.

Later they were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. DeLaney at a luncheon in the Commandant's quarters where the presentation was made. Other guests at the luncheon were Lt. Col. and Mrs. James E. Baylis and Mr. Edward DeLaney, nephew of General DeLaney, and a student of Dickinson College in Carlisle. Following the luncheon a parade of the First Medical Regiment was held at 2:30 P. M., in honor of the guests, and the Officers and Ladies of the Post were then welcomed at the Commandant's quarters to meet Secretary Woodring.

Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Page returned to Carlisle Barracks, Saturday, Nov. 25, from Elkins, W. Va., with Lt. and Mrs. W. A. Kester, V. C., who will be their guests part of Thanksgiving week. Sunday, Nov. 26, Capt. and Mrs. Page also entertained at dinner for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Bloxham Ward, Capt. William T. Fletcher and Miss Phillips, all of Elkins, W. Va., who are on CCC duty there. Captain Page returned to Elkins Monday, Nov. 27, to conclude his CCC duty so as to report for duty at Carlisle Barracks by Dec. 1.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Nov. 27, 1933

Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, president of the Naval War College, Mrs. McNamee and their niece Miss Patricia Ainsa left by motor yesterday for Washington, D. C. Rear Adm. McNamee will be a member of the selection board.

Comdr. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman will go to Boston on Tuesday to be the guests of Mr. Edward V. Morgan, United States Ambassador to Brazil. Rear Adm. William S. Sims, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Sims will give a luncheon for Mr. Morgan on Tuesday at their home on Marlborough St.

Rear Adm. Luke McNamee gave a luncheon on Friday for Prof. James P. Baxter III, of Harvard University who later addressed the classes at the weekly lecture.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charleton E. Battle entertained on Thursday evening at a supper party, and Capt. and Mrs. John H. Towers gave a luncheon for 30 on Saturday, the guests staying on to listen to the broadcast of the Army-Navy game.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Claiborne Cocke were among those from Newport who went to Philadelphia to attend the Army-Navy game. Capt. and Mrs. Cocke will visit in New York and the South before returning to the Commanding Officer's quarters at the Training Station.

Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Adm. and Mrs. William B. Caperton, has returned from New York.

Mrs. Kent Robottom will arrive from Washington this week to visit Comdr. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman at their home on Everett St.

FT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

Nov. 25, 1933

Capt. Lloyd S. Spooner, formerly with the Thirty-Fifth Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, has arrived at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo. He has been assigned to the Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold G. Ott, DC, at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., has returned from a fourteen-day visit spent in Columbus, Nebraska.

New seat has been added to the winter series of indoor polo matches at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., by the entrance of the Cheyenne Polo Club, a newly formed organization of civilians, into the bi-weekly games which form such a valuable source of diversion during the cold months.

Organized by Dr. William D. Harris, prominent local physician, the Cheyenne Club now has a charter membership of twenty. Three teams have been formed and are being coached by Lt. Addison V. Dishman of the Artillery. Through an arrangement with Ft. Warren officials the club uses the post riding hall for its indoor practice.

Members of the three teams now formed include: Dr. William D. Harris, Dr. Arthur L. Miller, Oliver West, Bob Bergerson, Harold Wright, Werner O. Bunge, George Guy, Lloyd Anderson, Charlie Blair, Johnny Crain and Virgil Vaughn, all of Cheyenne.

NORFOLK, VA.

Dec. 1, 1933

Rear Adm. Arthur St. Clair Smith, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard and the commanding officer of the Naval Hospital and officers of the Yard and visiting ships have issued invitations for a dance to be given on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock in Building 16 in the Navy Yard.

Bridge was played at fifteen tables last Tuesday afternoon at the fortnightly meeting of the Navy Yard Bridge Club played in the Officers Club in the Navy Yard.

Eight tables of bridge were played at the Naval Base bridge club Monday afternoon of this week. Those playing were Mrs. Arthur L. Willard, Mrs. Paul L. Reed, Mrs. Malcolm Callahan, Mrs. Walter S. Macauley, Mrs. Thurlow Reed, Mrs. Daniel Miller, Mrs. E. C. Guder, Miss Irene Hoag, Mrs. R. E. Ebersole, Mrs. S. L. Christian, Mrs. T. H. Rose, Mrs. R. H. Moore, Mrs. A. E. Bartlett, Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Mrs. Walter J. Adams, Mrs. Ansel Purple, Mrs. A. L. Ponto, Mrs. R. L. Cobb, Mrs. Robert Johnston, Mrs. William G. Gerth, Mrs. Harry A. Ball, Mrs. Clyde Gray West, Mrs. R. Paul Jones, Mrs. W. A. Gill, Mrs. Richard P. Armchenech, Mrs. George E. Fee, Mrs. George J. King, Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, Mrs. E. H. Tennant, Mrs. H. G. Bowerfend, Mrs. George M. Frasier and Mrs. Walton C. Carroll.

Among the officers and their wives who have returned to their quarters in the Naval Base after spending the week-end in Philadelphia where they attended the Army-Navy football game on Saturday, are: Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Philip Mason, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas O. Cullins, Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Gladding, Lt. and Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Lt. and Mrs. William S. Davis, Lt. Robert S. Purvis, Jr., and Lt. L. H. Hunte.

Capt. and Mrs. William King Riddle and their son William King Riddle, Jr., have returned to their home in the Naval Base after being week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Riddle's son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Carlyle L. Heiber in Philadelphia and attending the Army-Navy football game.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Jackson have returned to their home at Edgewater, after spending several days at Hot Springs.

Maj. and Mrs. J. F. S. Norris and their daughters, Misses Hope and Eleanor Norris, have returned to their quarters in the Marine Barracks after spending several days in Quantico, Va.

Capt. S. C. Kemon, USMC, who has been spending a week with friends in Norfolk has returned to his home in Washington.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Nov. 26, 1933

Col. C. B. Robbins who has been the guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. David L. Stone for several days has returned to his home in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Lt. H. J. Watson has received orders relieving him from duty with the Third United States Infantry at Ft. Snelling, and detaching him to the 65th United States Infantry Puerto Rico. Lt. and Mrs. Watson and son, James Stanley, will sail on or about Feb. 9 from New York City.

Col. and Mrs. E. V. Cutler entertained with a dinner bridge at their quarters on Tuesday evening Nov. 21.

Mrs. Ralph Curti entertained with a luncheon and bridge on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Frederick Gannon of Madison, Wis.

Lt. and Mrs. J. Boone entertained a number of friends at dinner on Saturday evening, Nov. 18.

Maj. R. I. Lovell, Capt. N. W. Speece and Capt. J. P. Tillman returned Friday after a weeks hunting near Ely, Minn.

Mrs. Floyd Dunn and small daughter Carol, are making an indefinite visit with Mrs. Dunn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Koonts, of Sioux City, Iowa.

Capt. E. F. Boruski of Bena, Minn., is making an indefinite stay on the post.

Col. and Mrs. J. R. McNight left the garrison Friday Nov. 24, enroute to their new station in the Philippine Islands. Colonel McNight has been on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Two Harbors, Minn., for the past few months.

Mrs. F. H. MacDougall entertained the Ft. Snelling chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army at her home in Minneapolis, Friday afternoon. Officers were elected, by laws voted on and a report made to be sent to Washington, D. C. Headquarters. Tea was enjoyed by the members of the organization.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Nov. 30, 1933

After a four-year stay at the harbor, Lt. Col. Clemens McMillan, MC, USA, and Mrs. McMillan are to depart next month for the officer's new station at Ft. Washington, Md. They plan to leave Ft. MacArthur Dec. 10, motor to San Francisco and sail within a

few days from there aboard the transport Chateau Thierry for the East Coast.

Friends are vying with each other to honor the popular couple since it became known at their own tea for 100 guests, held a week ago in their home at 2918 South Gaffey Street, San Pedro, that they are leaving. They were honored early in the week at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Houghton and were complimented last evening at a smartly-appointed dinner dance at Lakewood Golf Club at which hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Lanfried.

Mrs. McMillan was the inspiration of an informal luncheon Thursday afternoon arranged by Mrs. Robertson J. Weeks, wife of Comdr. Weeks, USN, in her Cherry Avenue home, Long Beach. Many other invitations have been accepted by Lt. Col. and Mrs. McMillan prior to their departure.

With the arrival of the airplane carrier, USS Lexington, after a three months' overhaul at the Bremerton Navy Yard, this week-end has witnessed numerous welcoming parties. Capt. Charles A. Blakely, skipper of the Lexington is being honored at a dinner party given by Lt. and Mrs. Steven Ward Callaway at their East First Street home. Mrs. Oliver Lee Downs, wife of the carrier's navigator and Mrs. Robert B. Thompson, arrived at Villa Riviera in advance of their husbands and arranged for parties.

Cards are out for a dinner party to be given Tuesday night in their home, 3045 East First Street, by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Ginder in honor of Lt. Comdr. Leland Dotson Webb.

In anticipation of the departure Dec. 7 of the USS Saratoga for annual overhaul at Bremerton Navy Yard until March, a large ships' party in farewell was sponsored Friday night in Lakewood Golf Club by 150 members of the Wardroom and Junior Officers' mess. Tables for the dinner were gay with Autumn leaves, berries and tulle-draped candles. The Saratoga orchestra played for dancing.

Officers and men of the airplane carrier, with their wives, enjoyed dinner aboard the Saratoga Thursday, which was followed by a preview of a motion picture. Entitled, "Son of the Gods," many of the scenes were shot aboard the ship.

Sixteen wives of USS Omaha officers assembled Thursday at Virginia County Club for their November bridge luncheon, with Mrs. Preston Mercer, wife of Lt. Mercer, as hostess chairman.

FT. BENNING, GA.

Nov. 27, 1933

The Infantry School Dramatic Club will present "The Bad Man," a clever comedy in three acts, by Porter Emerson Brown, at the Post Main Theatre, Dec. 8 and 9. The cast for this delightfully different play is composed almost entirely of well known veterans of the Benning stage. This comedy, which follows the Dramatic Club's opening production of the season, "Let Us Be Gay," is under the co-direction of Maj. Henry B. Lewis, who is remembered for his polished acting in the plays of the past which have made history for the Infantry School Dramatic Club, and Mrs. Lewis, who is also an experienced actress.

An excellent cast is headed by the popular Post Adjutant, Maj. Henry B. Lewis, whose acting contributed much to the success of "The Red Mill," "Holiday," "Is It So," and "The Best People." Major Lewis will portray dangerous but lovable character, Pancho Lopez. Gilbert Jones, the young Easterner just back from the war, will be played by Lt. James R. Pierce, whose outstanding talent is well known to the theatre-goers of Ft. Benning. Capt. Walter C. Phillips, who starred in "Miss Lulu Betts," has been assigned the part of the crabbed and invalid uncle. Lt. Aloysius O'Flaherty, who has taken part in many former presentations, will be the villain, Morgan Pell. The role of Lucia Pell will be taken by Mrs. Walter C. Phillips, who capably handled the lead in "Paris Bound." In supporting roles will appear Mrs. George H. McManus, Miss Anne Ryan, Lt. Henry B. Kunzig, Capt. S. McLaughlin, Lt. Sidney C. Wooten, Lt. Howard W. Quinn, and Lt. Arthur L. Cobb.

Capt. Virgil Bell, who designed the beautiful stage settings for "The Road to Rome," and "Let Us Be Gay," has been selected for stage manager. Mrs. William H. Hobson, who has arranged for the costumes with a leading Hollywood studio, will be costume designer.

A total of 35 ladies participated in a Turkey Tournament at the Ft. Benning Officers Club golf course Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. William T. Fitts, Jr., and Mrs. George Kraft tying for low net score over the 18 holes played. Other "turkey" winners were Mrs. John L. Jenkins and Mrs. William W. Eagles. Mrs. Charles L. Bostel was awarded a chicken for making the high net score in the afternoons' play.

Lt. Col. Henry C. Michie, MC, who has been on duty at the station hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., as chief of the medical service since September, 1931, left this enroute to Ft. McClellan, Ala., where he has been assigned by War Department order.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 269)

Ch. Mach. William P. Hart, det. USS Sirius in Jan.; to USS Reina Mercedes.
Mach. Paul B. Brown, det. USS Memphis; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.
Mach. William Smith, det. USS Lexington in January; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Mach. Herbert J. West, det. USS S-48; to USS Richmond.
Pharm. Paul S. Gault, det. USS Relief about Jan. 24; to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ch. Pay Ck. Dorian D. Clark, det. USS Milwaukee; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.
Ch. Pay Ck. John P. Wilson, det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco in Jan.; to USS Cincinnati.

Nov. 28, 1933

Capt. William S. Pye, det. command USS Nevada about Dec. 4; to duty as chief of staff, Cdr. Setg. Force.
Comdr. Francis J. Comerford, authorized report trmt. Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Omar B. Earle, det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; to command USS Montgomery.

Lt. Comdr. John L. Hill, det. command USS McFarland; to trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. John Y. Dannenberg, det. USS Constitution; to e. f. o. USS San Francisco & on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. Desmond J. Sinnott, det. command USS Montgomery; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. William S. Bunkley (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Jan. 2; to USS Houston.

Lt. Comdr. John P. Owen (MC), det. Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., about Jan. 2; to USS Relief.

Lt. (jg) George F. Blodgett (MC), det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, in Jan.; to duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Allan S. Christman (MC), det. USS Beaver in Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Edward B. Howell (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Dec. 1; to USS Nevada.

Lt. Joseph W. Baker (DC), det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about Jan. 10; to USS Langley.

Lt. Frank A. Richison (DC), det. USS Houston about Dec. 7; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Glenn W. Berry (DC), det. USS Langley; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Walton Dismukes (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif.; to duty as Off. in chg. Navy Motion Picture Exchange, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. George P. Seifert (SC), det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, in Feb.; to 11th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. Sidney P. Vaughn (SC), det. USS Milwaukee in Dec.; to USS Arizona.

Lt. (jg) Walter W. Pierce (CHC), det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I., in Jan.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Bosn. Troy Brashear, det. USS Cincinnati about Jan. 24; to USS Lapwing.

Bosn. Milton P. Dominguez, det. USS Pelican; to USS Kingfisher.

Ch. Gunner Frank C. Wisker, det. USS Richmond; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Elec. Claude P. Metcalf, det. USS Omaha about Jan. 24; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Nec. John T. McNulty, det. USS Salt Lake City about Nov. 19; to Federal Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.

Fleet Movements, December

Intimate schedule of movements of Naval Forces for Month of December.

BATTLE FORCE

Pennsylvania, Dec. 1-12, San Pedro; Dec. 12-21, enroute to Bremerton, Wash.; Dec. 21-22, Navy yard, Bremerton.

West Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Nevada, Maryland, Colorado, California and Texas, San Pedro, Calif.

Idaho, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mississippi, Dec. 1-18, Norfolk, Va.; Dec. 18-31, Hampton Roads area.

New Mexico, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York, Dec. 1-10, San Pedro; Dec. 11-14, enroute to and at Hunters Point, Calif.; Dec. 15-31, enroute to and at San Pedro, Calif.

Tennessee, Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Arizona, Dec. 1-17, San Pedro; Dec. 18-21, enroute to and at Hunters Point; Dec. 22-31, San Pedro, Calif.

Cruisers, Battle Force

Milwaukee, Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Marblehead, Dec. 1-15, San Diego; Dec. 16-31, enroute to and at Bremerton, Wash.

Trenton, Memphis, San Diego area.

Omaha, Cincinnati, Concord, San Pedro area.

Aircraft, Battle Force

Lexington, San Pedro area.

Langley, San Diego area.

Saratoga, Dec. 1-7, San Pedro; Dec. 7-11, enroute to Puget Sound; Dec. 12-31, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Destroyers, Battle Force

Detroit, Borie, Aaron Ward, Buchanan, Crowninshield, Hale, Litchfield, Trever, Zane, Washburn, Perry, Melville, Broome, Alden, Chandler, Long, Hovey, Southard, Sicard, Pruitt, Dent, Rathburne, Waters, Talbot, Evans, Philip, Wickes, Tracy, Dahlgren, San Diego, Calif.

Altair, Dec. 1-13, Mare Island; Dec. 14-31, enroute to and at San Diego.

Decatur, Truxton, McCormick, Mare Island, Calif.

McLash, Simpson, Dorsey, Elliott, Roper, Lea, San Diego, Calif.

Mine Squadron One

Oglala, Ramsay, Gamble, Montgomery, Breese, Tanager, Lark, Whippoorwill, Quail, based on Pearl Harbor, T. H.

SCOUTING FORCE

Indianapolis (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.

Cruisers, Scouting Force

Chicago, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Louisville, Salt Lake City, navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Northampton, Chester, Pensacola, Portland, San Pedro, Calif.

Vestal (repair ship), Dec. 1-7, San Pedro; Dec. 7-10, enroute to and at San Francisco; Dec. 11-16, Mare Island yard; Dec. 17-31, San Pedro.

Houston, enroute Yokohama to San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 1-7; Dec. 7-31, on West Coast.

Destroyers, Scouting Force

Raleigh, Katfield, King, Kane, Brooks, Dickerson, Herbert, Leary, Schneck, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Breckinridge, Childs, Barry, Williamson, Hulbert, Noa, Gilmer, Preble, Wm. B. Preston, Dobbin, Hopkins, Dallas, Whitney, San Diego, Calif.

Manley, Newport, R. I.

Bernadou, New York, N. Y.

Taylor, Charleston, S. C.

Overton, Fairfax, Hamilton, Norfolk, Va.

Sturtevant, Twigg, Gaff, Reuben James, McFarland, Tattall, Babbitt, Bainbridge, in Cuban waters.

Humphreys, Sands, Mare Island, Calif.

Upshur, Tarbell, Greer, Yarnall, Fox, Lawrence, San Diego, Calif.

Training Squadron, Scouting Force

Wyoming, in Cuban waters.

Badger, Tattall, Tillman, Cole, Ellis, Claxton, Dupont, in Cuban waters.

SUBMARINE FORCE

Bushnell, San Diego, Calif.

R-2, R-3, R-4, R-10, R-11, R-13, R-14, Falcon, New London, Conn., Eagle 58, Washington, D. C.

Mallard, S-11, S-12, S-13, S-15, S-16, S-17, Dec. 1-11, Canal Zone; Dec. 11-14, enroute to Punta Arenas, C. R.; Dec. 15-17, at Punta Arenas; Dec. 18-31, enroute to and at Coco Solo, C. Z.

Argonaut, Widgdon, Beaver, Seagull, S-1, S-18, S-19, S-21 to S-35, S-43 to S-47, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Holland, Bass, Bonita, Ortolan, Dolphin, Narwhal, San Diego.

Barracuda, Nautilus, Mare Island, Calif.

S-10, S-14, S-48, Coco Solo, C. Z.

FLEET BASE FORCE

Aircraft Squadron

Wright, Sandpiper, San Diego, Calif.

Gannet, Dec. 1-8 San Diego; Dec. 9-31, enroute to and at Mare Island, Calif.

Pelican and Avocet, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Swan, San Diego, Calif.

Lapwing and Teal, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Train Squadron One

Utah, San Pedro area.

Bobolink, Vireo, Contocock, Robin, Rail, San Diego area.

Barrow, San Pedro area.

Bridge, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Antres, in Cuban waters.

Train Squadron Two

Argonne, Relief, Medusa, Algoma, Sonoma, Brant, Pinola, Kingfisher, Tern, Partidge, Cuyama, San Pedro area.

Arctic, Dec. 1-5, San Francisco; Dec. 6-22, San Pedro area; Dec. 23-31, San Francisco.

Neches, enroute to and on West Coast.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Richmond (flagship) Havana, Cuba.

Jacob Jones and J. Fred Talbot, duty in Cuban waters.

GSC Eligible List

General orders promulgated this week announce that in accordance with the provisions of section 5, National Defense Act, as amended, the following-named officers have been placed on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, effective Sept. 2, 1933:

Lt. Col. Philip Pearson Cole, FA-Res.

Lt. Col. Randolph Evans Bender McKenney, Inf.-Res.

Lt. Col. Arthur Pope Watson, Inf.-Res.

Lt. Col. Robert Sprague Beightler, Inf., National Guard of United States.

Lt. Col. Harold James Weller, FA, National Guard of United States.

OBITUARIES

Col. Frederick L. Palmer, USA-Ret., died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19.

Colonel Palmer was born in Rome, Ga., May 8, 1863. He entered the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1880, and was graduated and commissioned 2nd lieutenant, 21st Inf., June 15, 1884; promoted 1st lieutenant of Infantry Apr. 22, 1891; captain Sept. 17, 1898; retired for disability in line of duty with rank of major, March 12, 1907; placed on active duty Oct. 30, 1907; promoted colonel, retired, July 9, 1918; relieved from active duty Aug. 31, 1919; placed on active duty from Nov. 3, 1919, to Aug. 31, 1921. Colonel Palmer served in the China Relief Expedition and the Philippine Insurrection and at various stations in the United States. He was Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Atlanta Public Schools, Atlanta, Ga., from Mar. 22, 1919, to Aug. 31, 1919; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss., from Nov. 3, 1919, to Aug. 3, 1921.

Colonel Palmer lived at the Georgian Terrace Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., and is survived by his widow who lives in Atlanta.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

ADAMS—Born at Tripler Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., October 21, 1933, to Lt. Gilbert N. Adams, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Adams, a son. Lieutenant and Mrs. Adams are stationed at Ft. Kamehameha, T. H.

ANDERS—Born at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 19, 1933, to Lt. (jg) A. F. Anders, USN, and Mrs. Anders, a son.

DODSON—Born at Maternity Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., Nov. 2, 1933, to Ens. Joseph Edward Dodson, USN, and Mrs. Dodson, a son, Joseph Edward, Jr.

ECKERT—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Oct. 24, 1933, to Lt. Norman J. Eckert, FA, USA, and Mrs. Eckert, a son, William Norman.

FOSTER—Born at Washington, D. C., November 20, 1933, to Lt. Comdr. F. F. Foster, USN, and Mrs. Foster, a son, Jeremy.

GAVIN—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1933, to 2nd Lt. James Maurice Gavin, USA, and Mrs. Gavin, a daughter, Barbara Margaret.

GIMBER—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 10, 1933, to Ens. Harry M. S. Gimber, USN, and Mrs. Gimber, a daughter, Frances Marion.

HASLE—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1933, to 1st Sgt. H. K. Hasle, USA, and Mrs. Hasle, a son, Carl William.

HUDSON—Born at the William Beaumont General Hospital, Ft. Bliss, Tex., November 19, 1933, to Capt. G. B. Hudson, USA, and Mrs. Hudson, a daughter, Lucy.

LEIGHTON—Born at the Station Hospital, Fort Lewis, Wash., Nov. 9, 1933, to Capt. Harry R. Leighton, VC, USA, and Mrs. Leighton, a son, Alan Johnstone.

MCISAAC—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 10, 1933, to Lt. John M. McIsaac, USN, and Mrs. McIsaac, a son, Melvin Thompson.

MILLER—Born at Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 22, 1933, to Lt. Albert D. Miller, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Miller, a daughter, Helen Ann.

NOBLE—Born at the Physician's Hospital, Plattsburg, N. Y., November 7, 1933, to Lt. Meredith C. Noble, USA, and Mrs. Noble, a son, Richard Elliott, grandson of Lt. Col. A. V. Noble, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Noble.

PACIUILLI—Born at Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, C. Z., November 3, 1933, to Capt. Orlo C. Paciuilli, MC, USA, and Mrs. Paciuilli, a son, John Robert.

PETERSON—Born at Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 18, 1933, to Lt. Leonard T. Peterson, MC, USA, and Mrs. Peterson, a son, Kent Albrecht.

PRYOR—Born at St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 21, 1933, to Lt. (jg) Knight Pryor, USN, and Mrs. Pryor, a son, Austin.

PUSEL—Born at Cavite, P. I., Oct. 15, 1933, to 2nd Lt. Nicholas J. Pusel, USMC, and Mrs. Pusel, a son, William Gresham.

WICKSTROM—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 10, 1933, to Lt. (jg) Otto W. Wickstrom, MC, USN, and Mrs. Wickstrom, a son, Otto W. Wickstrom, Jr.

YOUNG—Born at the Manila Sanitarium, Manila, P. I., Oct. 15, 1933, to Lt. Edward Young, USN, and Mrs. Young, a son, James Emerson.

MARRIED

BAILEY-AVERY—Married at Groton, Conn., Nov. 23, 1933, Miss Elizabeth Brander Avery, to Ens. Walter Clyde Bailey, USN.

GILMORE-JAMES—Married at Boston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1933, Miss Violet James, sister of Mrs. Prochnik, wife of the Minister of Austria, to Gordon Fairbanks Gilmore, brother of Capt. A. F. Gilmore, QMC, USA.

GLACKLIN-HARRIS—Married Nov. 18, 1933, Miss Hazel Harris, daughter of Capt. Lester J. Harris, SC, USA, and Mrs. Harris, to Mr. Joseph Glacklin.

GROOS-BASSONE—Married at Brooklyn N. Y., Oct. 19, 1933, Miss Dorothy Ruth Bassone, to Lt. Comdr. Harry Evan Groos, USN.

HESFORD-AVERY—Married at New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1933, Miss Sally Avery, to Lt. (jg) Arthur J. Hesford, USCG, son of Lt. Arthur Hesford, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Hesford.

HOLMES-SELLERS—Married at the Episcopal Cathedral at Shanghai, China, Oct. 11, 1933, Miss Nancy Jane Sellers, to Ens. Ephraim P. Holmes, USN.

HOWARD-DRAVER—Married at Coronado, Calif., Nov. 21, 1933, Miss Eleanor Welwood Draper to Ens. William Stamps Howard, Jr., USN.

MILLER-GAUDETTE—Married at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 18, 1933, Miss Dixie Gaudette, to Lt. (jg) Theodore T. Miller, USN.

PHILLIPS-LEWIS—Married at New York, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1933, Miss Virginia Lewis, daughter of Lt. Comdr. John E. Lewis, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Lewis, to Mr. Donald K. Phillips.

POUSLAND-BYERLEY—Married at New York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1933, Miss Blanche A. Byerley, to Lt. Comdr. Charles Felton Pousland, USN-Ret.

WYNNE-BLOHM—Married at North Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 4, 1933, Miss Dorothy Faye Blohm, to Lt. Comdr. Walter M. Wynne, USN.

DIED

BARKSDALE—Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1933, Mrs. Alice Ashton Barksdale, mother of Lt. William H. Barksdale, USA.

BICKMORE—Died at Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 19, 1933, Mr. Everett M. Bickmore, husband of Mrs. Fanny Bickmore, and father of Mrs. Hobart Hewett, of Ft. Monroe, Va., and Mrs. Kenneth S. Stice, Wright Field, Ohio.

COLE—Died Nov. 23, 1933, Maj. Gen. George M. Cole, Conn. NG-Ret.

DAVID—Died at Munising Hospital, Munising, Mich., October 3, 1933, Lt. Bertram David, USN-Ret.

DOBIE—Died at the Fairmont Hospital, San Leandro, Calif., November 18, 1933, Lt. Ernest William Dobie, USN.

DODGE—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Cumberland, Mr. St. Sgt. Preston L. Dodge, USA.

GREENLEAF—Died at the Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, T. H., November 22, 1933, Lt. Robert Gray Greenleaf, USN.

HARBACH—Died at Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 22, 1933, Brig. Gen. Abram Alexander Harbach, USA-Ret.

HEPBURNE—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 28, 1933, Capt. Charles B. Hepburne, USA-Ret.

MACK—Died at Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 15, 1933, Ruby Simpson Mack, wife of Lt. Comdr. Albert R. Mack, USN-Ret., and mother of Mrs. Eleanor Ray and Midshipman William P. Mack.

ORTH—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1933, Eugene C. Orth, father of Eugene C. Orth, Jr., cadet, U. S. Military Academy.

PALMER—Died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19, 1933, Col. Frederick L. Palmer, USA-Ret.

REINECKE—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 17, 1933, Mrs. Ottilie Sorg Reinecke, wife of Dr. H. L. Reinecke, and mother of Mrs. John M. Thorne, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Herman T. Reinecke, ex-chaplain, USA, and Maj. Paul S. Reinecke, CE, USA.

ZUVER—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1933, Mrs. Lucille B. Zuver, mother of 2nd Lt. Paul E. Zuver, MAC, USA.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 90 leading cities on Nov. 22 shows a decrease of \$49,000,000 in loans, \$13,000,000 in investments, \$27,000,000 in time deposits and \$45,000,000 in Government deposit and increases of \$47,000,000 in net demand deposits and \$40,000,000 in reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks.

Loans on securities declined \$12,000,000 at reporting member banks in the New York district and \$8,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "All other" loans declined \$41,000,000 at reporting member banks in New York district and a like amount at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government securities declined \$31,000,000 in the Chicago district, increased \$6,000,000 in the San Francisco district and declined \$27,000,000 at all reporting banks. Holdings of other securities increased \$12,000,000 in the New York district, \$6,000,000 in the Chicago district, and \$14,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks from Federal Reserve banks aggregated \$22,000,000 on Nov. 22, an increase of \$1,000,000 for the week.

Licensed member banks, formerly included in the condition statement of member banks in 101 leading cities but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$913,000,000 and net demand, time and Government deposits of \$937,000,000 on Nov. 22, compared with \$900,000,000 and \$939,000,000, respectively, on Nov. 15.

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Personals

(Continued from Page 278)

going to Florida for the remainder of the winter.

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir suffered a stroke on a duck hunting trip on Nov. 24. He is at his home in Baltimore attended by two male nurses. His condition is slightly improved.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander T. Ovenshine were visitors in Washington this week enroute to their new station in Boston. General Ovenshine paid his respects to General MacArthur.

Capt. Charles W. Mays, FA, USA, ROTC, Lafayette, Ind., is spending several weeks in Washington at the Martinique.

Marking the retirement for age of Col. Harry C. Jones and Lt. Col. Clarence B. Diffenderfer, both of the 319th Inf., officers of the regiment and others joined in a testimonial dinner at the Southern Hotel, Baltimore, on Nov. 23. In addition to fourteen officers of the regiment and guests of honor, the guest list included Lt. Col. Allan Rutherford, Inf., Regular Army instructor with the 319th Inf.; Col. Jenks B. Jenkins, Auxiliary Reserve, and Col. Walter Mcl. Wolfe, Engineer Res.

Col. Herbert A. Smith, who succeeds Colonel Jones to command of the 319th Inf., presided as toastmaster.

General MacArthur's Report (Continued from Page 277)

priations. As pointed out in a prior section of this report, there is no substitute for field and other practical work, and a reasonable amount of it is essential to efficiency. This fact is fully realized by the civilian components, and failure to provide such opportunity would be interpreted by them as a complete lack of governmental appreciation of their personal sacrifice and would result finally in a distinct loss of interest and morale and definite deterioration in their dependability for defense purposes.

In the sense that the training of the average officer of the civilian components is specifically directed toward qualifying him for a particular position in emergency, he must be considered a specialist. The purpose is to insure that he will be entirely competent for his particular war assignment. On the other hand, Regular officers, professionally equipped by lifelong devotion to military careers, must bring to an expanded emergency army that broad background of general experience and varied training that will enable them to coordinate and unify the activities of all arms and services. The professional and civilian contingents have each their specific places to fill in an amalgamated whole, and the training and development of each must conform to the duties and responsibilities that will devolve upon it in a national crisis.

Under the practically stabilized and consistently followed training programs of recent years the civilian components have made steady and commendable progress in attaining a proficiency essential to their respective missions. They now represent a considerable investment in time, effort, and money, and an asset for emergency use that should be jealously guarded. Future policies should countenance no curtailment of programs that have attained these results, and in the case of Reserve officers should provide for some expansion of field training. Junior combat officers of that corps should be called to active duty annually for 2 weeks' practical training and others in accordance with their somewhat lesser needs. The total yearly quota should not be less than 30,000.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps should be continued on the basis prevailing for the past several years.

The value of these as feeders for the Officers Reserve Corps and as agencies for imparting a degree of military training to a typical cross-section of young Americans has been clearly established. Their cost to the Government is insignificant compared to the resulting benefits.

Activities of all these organizations were scheduled for drastic curtailment under the expenditure program proposed by the Bureau of the Budget in March of this year. The details of the reductions ordered in that directive as well as the compromise obtained through the War Department's persistent efforts have been discussed in a prior section of this report. But even under the program now authorized some deterioration must be anticipated. National Guard drills have been cut from 48 to 36, and while that body is undertaking to conduct the remaining 12 without remuneration, such an arrangement cannot be expected to have a permanent basis. The 20,000 Reserve officers normally trained for 2 weeks each year will be cut to 10,000, even including those on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps will be of shorter duration, and drastic limitations will be placed on the numbers permitted in Citizens' Military Training Camps.

The schedule necessary for retention of efficiency in all these has already been indicated. But it is desired here to emphasize that unless these organizations are professionally equipped to carry out their specific functions in an emergency, then every cent spent upon them in the past and in the future will be wasted, and the dependence now placed upon them under the American system of national defense will be completely unjustified.

Conclusion

In concluding this report I invite attention again to the recommendations included in its several sections. As has often been explained, the United States does not need a military establishment comparable to the great armies existing in certain of the foreign nations. The professional-civilian military system prescribed in the National Defense Act is almost ideally suited to our requirements, provided only the strength and efficiency of the several elements are maintained at reasonable levels. The aim of the recommendations I have made herein is simply to provide and maintain the requisite efficiency and strength. Immediate adoption of every measure advocated would still leave us with an organized army of approximately half the size that Congress, after exhaustive study of World War experiences, deemed essential to the country's continued safety, and authorized in the 1920 amendments to the National Defense Act.

In the obvious state of unrest now prevailing throughout the world, evidences of which are plainly visible even in our own country, an efficient and dependable military establishment, constantly responsive to the will of its Government, constitutes a rock of stability and one of a nation's priceless possessions. As much as at any other time in our history, the Army's efficiency should engage the earnest attention of every loyal citizen. It is my conviction that at this moment the Army's strength in personnel and matériel and its readiness for employment are below the danger line. I consider it of the most urgent importance to the United States that this condition be rectified without delay.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,
General,
Chief of Staff,

Never before has it been so important for all officers, active, retired and reserve, to keep up with service developments. Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

FINANCE

Merchant Marine

Backed by a smoothly running Harbor Commission and Port Director, the Port of San Diego has forged ahead many steps in the past year. Improvements cover a wide range of activities, ranging from the reconstruction of the Municipal passenger pier, to building new shore boat landings, and dredging various strategic spots in the harbor.

Improvements in the Broadway pier have involved its lengthening and the addition of a two story shed for handling express, freight, and passengers, making it one of the model structures of its kind in the country. A shore boat landing, facilitating the passage to and from navy ships anchored in the bay, as well as providing for the mooring of excursion boats, has been a major asset to navy and civilian residents of the city. Thirdly, plans are well under way for the construction of a model yacht harbor.

Primarily, however, it has been a year of dredging in San Diego harbor. A program, planned by the War Department three years ago, and reaching its completion this year with the widening of the neck of the bay. This portion of the schedule of improvements includes widening the area from 540 to 800 feet, and deepening the channel from 36 feet to 40 feet, making entry safe for boats of the largest draft at any time. Other items in this governmental program include the widening of the inside channel and placing the soil on North Island, thereby creating 500 additional acres of land for the Navy, and the dredging of one-half of Spanish Bight to a depth of 12 feet, and filling the other half for Naval Aircraft.

(Shipping Register and World Ports)

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Present Journal Buttons

(Continued from Page 287)

Colonel Stoddard then introduced the Commanding General, who, after a brief address, presented the buttons to the officers and men of the company. General McCoy then held a reception for the veterans of the 168th Infantry of the Rainbow division with whom he had served in the World War. After the presentation a smoker was held and after that the official party left for Omaha.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet envoy who negotiated American recognition, is said to have found a kindred soul especially in connection with mechanization in Representative Collins. They say the latter was in his element in the Soviet atmosphere. If so, he heard some home truths on Russian preparation in connection with the Far East. Let's hope that at the coming session Mr. Collins will help to apply the doctrine of preparedness at home.

We are waiting, Mr. President, for that additional allotment of Public Works Funds for mechanization and modernization of the Army and for airplane equipment for the Army and Navy. Have you noticed the London dispatches claiming that because of American and Japanese air superiority, the British Air Service should increase its strength? More propaganda to keep America inferior. Give us the money, Mr. President.

Read the graceful speeches of General Pershing and General MacArthur in connection with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL CCC decorations. The Army development speakers as well as soldiers!

Friends of National Defense in Congress are preparing to increase the Navy and Marine Corps personnel beyond the limits fixed by Budget Director Douglas. That is good news this week.

Coast Guard Move Studied

With President Roosevelt still out of the city, no word is forthcoming regarding the transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy Department under consideration by him and known to meet with his favor.

High officials of the Treasury Department, aroused over the reports of the pending shift, are bringing pressure to bear to retain the Coast Guard within their jurisdiction. Shipping interests which have always opposed this move when the matter has been raised in the past are also lending the weight of their influence to retain the service under the Treasury. Meanwhile study of the proposal goes on with a definite decision expected within a short time.

Involved also in the study is the movement of the Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey and the Lighthouse Service to Navy Department jurisdiction.

Funds for Coast Guard

An additional allotment of \$48,337 to the Coast Guard was announced by the Public Works Administration this week. The money will allow the four tugboats for New York harbor to be constructed under the bids received several weeks ago. The lowest bid submitted at that time was in excess of the \$900,000 original allotment. No award has yet been made.

To Continue CCC Camps

President Roosevelt announced this week that he will ask Congress to continue the CCC for another year. The announcement came in the course of an informal visit by the President to Camp Meriwether, near Warm Springs, Ga.

The President told the CCC men that he believes the units have been of great value in preserving the country's natural wealth.

Developments in Washington make it vital to your interest that you get the Army and Navy Journal this week. Subscribe now.

Funds for Aberdeen

The Public Works Administration this week announced the allotment of \$2,947,150 for construction at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. This was one of the items of the technical construction program which program the War Department has been urging the Public Works organization to approve.

Of the total about \$627,000 will be expended for extending and improving the air field at Aberdeen; \$208,900 for 12 field officers quarters; \$200,000 for barracks; \$162,000 for road repairs; \$150,000 for 10 company officers' quarters; \$135,000 for 18 non-commissioned officers quarters; \$132,000 for a mess hall; \$115,000 for an airplane hangar, and \$85,000 for repairs to the water system.

Army Wins Over Navy

Before a crowd of 79,000, the largest that has witnessed a football game in the East this year, Army won out over a fighting Navy eleven at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 25.

Secretary of War Dorn, Secretary of the Navy Swanson, General MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, Admiral Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, and many other notables witnessed the struggle, one of the most thrilling of a long line of stirring contests between the two service schools. Though Army won, 12 to 7, the midshipmen came within 13 yards of defeating the higher-rated team from West Point.

With the victory Army captured its ninth straight victory of the season and fifth straight triumph over Navy. Undeclared and only scored on twice this season, the Cadets today risk their record against a rejuvenated Notre Dame in New York.

Statistics of the game tell the story of how the two service teams battled to such a close result. Army made nine first downs, Navy seven. The Cadets gained 181 yards by rushing and the Navy 127, while the midshipmen moved the ball forward by passing 45 yards to Army's 19. Navy outkicked the soldiers, Bill Clark again and again setting them back with long well-placed spirals. He averaged 41 yards on his boots, four more than the West Point punters.

Army scored first. In the opening period, Johnson, scintillating West Point quarterback, took a Navy punt and raced 82 yards through the Annapolis team for the score, while the Army side of the field shrieked their enjoyment. The try for goal was lost, however, and a few minutes later the Navy moved into the lead. Walter Baumberger, Navy halfback, raced 40 yards for a touchdown, and then Dick Bull, the Annapolis place kick specialist, was inserted and came through with a beautiful placement which sailed through between the uprights and Navy led 7 to 6.

In the next period, however, Army, climaxing a 70-yard march down the field, scored on a 25-yard run by Buckler. Again the try for extra point failed. The rest of the half Navy, playing mostly in Army's territory, tried desperately for a score, but failed when a forward pass was grounded in the end zone.

In the second half, Navy made another great bid for a score. Clark intercepted an Army forward pass on the Cadets' 39-yard line. In several plays the ball was carried to Army's 13-yard line and then the attack stalled. In four downs the midshipmen failed to advance and Army kicked out of danger.

The line up:
Army (12). Navy (7).
Kopcsak L.E. Murray
Hutchinson L.T. Lambert
Jablonsky L.G. Zabriskie
Bucknam C. Harbold
Gooch R.G. Johnson
Beall R.T. Cutter
Burlingame R.E. Fulp
Johnson Q.B. Becht
Buckler L.H. Rankin
Sebastian R.H. Walkup
Stancok F.B. W. Clark

SCORE BY PERIODS

Army 6 6 0 0—12
Navy 7 0 0 0—7
Touchdowns—Johnson, Baumberger, Buckler. Point after touchdown—Bull (placement).

Substitutions—Army: Stillman for Gooch, Legg for Sebastian, Edwards for Burlingame, Vincent for Bucknam, Gooch for Stillman, Burlingame for Edwards, Bucknam for Vincent, Winn for Beall, Vincent for Bucknam. Navy: Baumberger for Rankin, Borries for Walkup, Bull for Fulp, Dornin for Bull, Burns for Johnson, C. Clark for Cutter, Brooks for Lambert, Lee for Becht, Schacht for Zabriskie, Zabriskie for Schacht, Lambert for Brooks, Cutter for C. Clark, Fulp for Dornin, Becht for Lee, Robertshaw for Harbold, Schacht for Zabriskie, Lee for Becht, Brooks for Lambert. Referee—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—W. B. Elcock, Dartmouth. Linesman—E. W. Carson, Penn State. Field Judge—E. E. Miller, Penn State. Time of periods—15 minutes.

Attend Army-Navy Game

The Army and Navy football game held at the Franklin Field Stadium, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, was attended by nearly 80,000 persons, including many ranking officers of the Services.

The West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen arrived by special trains. Thousands came by trains from New York, Washington, Annapolis and other places. The Stars and Stripes, the Army's black, gold and gray bunting and the Navy's blue and gold were prominently displayed, even the cars bearing the colors of the Services.

The gray uniformed cadets, 1,200 strong, arrived from West Point before noon and marched from the station to the field, and after going through formations occupied their seats in the south stand. Two thousand midshipmen from Annapolis, followed the soldiers into the field, taking their seats in the north stand after the usual parading.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dorn and their family party made the trip from Washington on the special train. With them were their daughters, Miss Betsy Dorn, Mrs. Harry Baxter and their three sons, Messrs. James G., William and John Dorn, the latter accompanied by his wife.

With the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, who also arrived on the special train from Washington, were the former's aide, Capt. Frank J. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Wood, Mr. Douglas L. Hall, son of Mrs. Swanson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Boyle, of Philadelphia.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, was accompanied by his aide, Capt. T. J. Davis, Col. C. H. Patterson, Mr. Robert Jackson, Mr. Percy Crosby and Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin.

The Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Standley entertained in their box, Rear Adm. Joseph K. Taussig and Mrs. Taussig, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Duncan, aide to Admiral Standley, and Miss Margaret Townsend.

With the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring were the Charge d'Affaires of Poland and Mme. Sokolowska, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. O'Neal and Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Greenwood, of Fitchburg, Mass., brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Woodring.

The commandant of the Army War College and Mrs. George S. Simonds, had with them their daughter, Miss Marjorie Simonds, and Lt. Charles J. Galley, Jr., aide to General Simonds. Others from the War College for the game were Col. Evan H. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, Maj. William F. Freehoff, Capt. John Lake, Maj. James B. Ord, Capt. Kendall Fielder and Mrs. Fielder.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart had with them Miss Isabella Hart, Lt. Comdr. Lynde D. McCormick and Mrs. McCormick.

Gen. William D. Connor and Mrs. Connor arrived on the cadet special train.

Motorized and Mechanized

War Department Circular No. 58, issued this week, announces that pending the publication of Training Regulations and Manuals pertaining to motorized and mechanized units, the following definitions of such units are published for

the information and guidance of all concerned:

"a. A motorized unit is one having assigned to it sufficient motor vehicles to meet its traction and transportation requirements as determined from time to time by the War Department.

"b. A mechanized unit is one whose principal items of equipment consist of self-propelled motor vehicles designed for combat purposes and upon which weapons are mounted.

"The foregoing definitions do not affect the designation of units as announced in General Orders, No. 5, War Department, 1925, as amended."

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotion and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since November 24, 1933

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Charles A. Clark, QMC, No. 33, Page 160, July 1933, A. L. & Dir. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Robert L. Moseley, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—John C. H. Lee, 7th, No. 622, Page 162. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Frank S. Besson, CE.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Benjamin H. Hensley, Inf., No. 2371, Page 168. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt. Jerome Pickett, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Henry H. Kelly, AC, No. 5847, Page 181. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—Henry Dupree, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Raphael B. Ezekiel, CE, No. 8536, Page 180.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Dec. 1, 1933

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. E. J. King, Capt. C. R. Hyatt, Comdr. C. C. Todd, Jr., Lt. Comdr. H. F. Newton, Lt. R. C. Young, Jr.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. G. Zeigler, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Welner.

Dental Corps

Comdr. T. L. Sampson, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. G. G. Serbels, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerford, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Dec. 1, 1933

Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Colonel		W. N. Hill
Lieutenant Colonel		
John Potts	E. A. Ostermann	
Major		
Peter Conachy	W. T. H. Galliford	
Captain		
T. J. Crawford	George Esau	
First Lieutenant		
A. E. O'Neil	Alan Shapley	

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